The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,664—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12, Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th Nov., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Nov., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage .... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ...... ,, 335

The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th November 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, September, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain ROBERT HUTCHISON, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November. This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa .... Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool .... ,, 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE.—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons. 424 H. P., Captain WHITE, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December.

Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th November 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. DONCICH, on the 10th December, 1879.

S. S. VORWÆRTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG on the 1st January, 1880

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 195	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 327	,, 255	,, 131 8
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 66 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	10th Nov.
(s)	ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	17th do.
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	24th do.
(s)	GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
	VENETIA	2776	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(s)	KASHGAR	2621	450	E J. Baker	15th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	11th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	25th do.
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

"You will perhaps be gratified to know that I consider the preparation you sent me highly satisfactory. It is quickly applied, is very effective and far preferable to the article made by a noted London manufacturer." (Sd.) N. V. November 5th 1879.

Per Case Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SULPHATE OF QUINO-CINCHONINE.

(Molecular Rotation [a] j=o).

REPRESENTS the Alkaloids of Indian chinchona Bark freed from the Amorphous principles. Contains the same percentage of Quinine as exists in the Government Febrifuge, and the other Alkaloidal constituents, in such proportions that the action of the whole upon polarized light is neutral, thus ensuring uniformity of composition.

It is extensively displacing Quinine in medical practice in the Bombay Presidency, and may be relied upon as much superior to the Government preparation or any of the cheaper Alkaloids.

Per Ounce, Rs. 3-12.

Wholesale quotations special.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Quarts, per dozen	38 0
Pints, do.	21 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SEA-SICKNESS.

TRAVELLERS about to proceed to sea, who happen to be bad sailors and suffer from *mal de mer*, will find in HEATH'S TASTELESS REMEDY a successful preventive and cure against sea-sickness.

For Bottle, Re. 1-2 and 2-0 each, Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

FRAMJEE INSTITUTE, DOBIE TALAO.

NIGHTLY INCREASING TRIUMPH OF THE ROYAL MARIONETTES IN THEIR ELEGANT THEATRE OF AMUSEMENT, with most complete Scenery and Effects. ENTIRELY NEW TO INDIA. EVERYBODY ENRAPTURED. See most flattering opinions of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" AND "TIMES OF INDIA." ENJOYABLE TO ADULTS AND JUVENILES. CAN BE APPRECIATED BY ALL and will be given TO-NIGHT at 9 o'clock and EVERY EVENING.

THREE DISTINCT ENTERTAINMENTS.
PART FIRST.
THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
PART SECOND.
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI.
PART THIRD.
THE GRAND FAIRY OLD ENGLISH PANTOMIME.
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD;
or
HARLEYQUIN HYACINTHE,
THE WICKED WOLF AND GOOD GRANDMOTHER.
Beautiful Scenery and Effects.
Full Company, Chorus and Band.

THE MOST UNIVERSALLY POPULAR PERFORMANCES ever presented for the delectation of the public. A MARVEL OF SKILL AND INGENUITY. UPROARIOUSLY FUNNY AND UNIMPEACHABLE IN MORAL TONE AND CHARACTER.

Admission.—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1. Children, Half Price.

The Plan of Reserved Seats OPEN DAILY at Soundy & Co.'s, Fort, where seats may be retained for any night in advance. Early application invited. Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9. Carriages for 11.

H. R. HARWOOD, Manager.

MR. A. W. LYON, JUNIOR, is AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

LYON & Co.
Bombay, 10th November 1879.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a QUALIFIED MAISTRY ARMOURER for the Bombay Arsenal. Salary Rupees (45-0-0) Forty-five per mensem.

Application should be addressed to the undersigned with Testimonials.

F. W. SPRING, Major, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

COOPER & CO. LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1880.

All shapes and sizes.

COOPER & CO., BOMBAY.

KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be RE-OPENED for GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC on and from the 15th November. The running of Trains will be as under :—

Down Trains.			Up Trains.		
Stations.	On Week days and Sundays. Mix.	Mix.	Stations.	On Week days and Sundays. Mix.	Mix.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Jalamb, Dep.	10 30	6 0	Khamgaon, Dep.	8 45	4 15
Khamgaon, Ar.	11 15	6 45	Jalamb, Ar.	9 30	5 0

See also public Time Bills exhibited at Stations. Further information can be obtained at the Stations, or from the undersigned.

By Order,

W. J. CHAMBERLANE,
Traffic Superintendent.
Ahmednagar, 6th November 1879.

COUGH ! COUGH ! ! COUGH ! ! !

MOTIWALA'S VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS are a most effectual and sovereign remedy in ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, as certified by several medical and numerous other respectable gentlemen.

Motiwala's Pills give considerable relief even to the Consumptive. They are pleasant to the taste and cure the most obstinate cases in a marvellously short time.

Motiwala's Pills are made of purely Vegetable Drugs, Honey being used instead of water.

For full particulars, and CERTIFICATES OF CURES EFFECTED, see Handbills which accompany each phial.

A FAIR TRIAL IS ALL THAT IS SOLICITED.

SOLD in phials at 4 ans, 6 ans, and 10 ans each by Messrs. B. S. MADON & Co., Chemists, No. 12, Meadow Street, Fort, and by all respectable shopkeepers and vendors of medicine in Bombay and the principal stations in the Bombay Presidency.

Agencies invited in the principal cities of India. Liberal discount given to the trade. Manufacturer, S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

(Out of a large number of Testimonials the following in addition to those that have already appeared are selected and given below) :—

MR. DOSABHAI MOTIWALA's pills have cured of cough those members of my family who have used them to get rid of that disease.

FARDOONJI KAVASJI MULA,
(Head Assistant Teacher, Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, Fort.)

I do hereby certify that I was suffering from bronchitis for [4] four months and had resorted to the best medical treatment procurable in Bombay but without any good effect. I grew worse, was much weakened and could not sleep at night. Mr. Dosabhoy Bejanjee Motiwala's Vegetable Pills being recommended to me, I used four pills four times a day and after one day's use I found some relief and slept well. After a week's similar use of the pills I was entirely cured of my cough which had troubled me night and day.

RAMCHUNDER SUDANUNDJEE,
Auditor, Accountant General's Office.

Mr. D. B. MOTIWALA's Vegetable Cough Pills being recommended to me. I tried them on my brother and two of my children who were all suffering from cough; and it gives me great pleasure to testify that the Pills proved efficacious in all those cases and cured the cough in a short time. One of my children had an obstinate cough of two months' duration.

SORABJI FRAMJI,
[Head] Clerk [Branch Department.] Bank of Bombay.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of November, 1879 at 3 p. m., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed on the 5th instant :—

"That the Albert Press Company of Kurrachee, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

"That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company when appointed, be authorised and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and Registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Albert Press Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rs. 2 12,000 divided into 220 shares of Rs. 1,100 each. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, assets, effects, rights, and credits of the Albert Press Company of Kurrachee, Limited, and to receive as the consideration of such sale, transfer and assignment as aforesaid, 200 shares fully paid up in the said Albert Press Company, Limited, and such shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Albert Press Company of Kurrachee, Limited, so and in such a manner as that the holder of such and every share in the said Albert Press Company of Kurrachee, Limited, shall receive one share fully paid up in the said Albert Press Company, Limited, for each and every share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Albert Press Company of Kurrachee, Limited, [leaving 20 shares on account of the Albert Press Company, Limited, to be disposed of by the Directors as they may deem best for the interest of the Company.] That such sale, transfer and assignment shall be made subject to, and shall provide for, the payment, discharge, and performance of the said Albert Press Company, Limited, all the debts and liabilities, contracts, agreements, covenants and obligations of the said Albert Press Company of Kurrachee, Limited."

"That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidator or Liquidators, all or any of the powers which can or might be exercised by the Liquidator jointly, shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely."

"That the Liquidator or Liquidators so to be appointed, do have all the powers given by sections 174 and 175 of the said Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866."

"That Messrs. Ardasheer Jamsedjee, Damodurdass Tapidass, Hormusjee Bezonjee, and Jehangheer Hormusjee, be, and they are hereby, appointed Liquidators to wind up the Albert Press Company of Kurrachee, Limited, and that their remuneration shall be 1 per cent. upon all receipts passed through their hands."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE,
Manager.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE.

From Dufaut & Cie, Chateau de Pierry, Epernay. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

	Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Sillery Extra (extra dry)	28 8	16 0
Chateau de Pierry ,,	29 12	17 4
Ay Mousseux, superior	32 8	18 8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality	39 8	22 0
Vin de Cabinet (extra dry)	44 0	..
Vin de Reserve	45 0	...

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.

(Still and Sparkling.)

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
Laubenheimer or Erbacher	16 8
Rodesheimer	18 8
Niersteiner	20 4
Liebfraumilch, 1868	30 0
Johannisberg, 1868	36 8
Steinberg Cabinet, 1865	50 0
Brauneberg Moselle	20 0
Moselle blumchen (Flower)	24 0
Berncastler Doctor, 1868	40 0

SHERRY.

	Doz. Qts. Rs. a.
Very old Pale Sherry	24 0
Very old Montilla of Cordova (dry and light), specially recommended	28 8
Very old Amber Oroso (selected). A wine of delicious flavour and bouquet	30 0
Manzanilla (real), extremely dry, recommended for Invalids	31 8

PORT.

	Rs. a.
Pure Oporto Wine, old, rich and full-bodied	18 0
Ditto very old, matured in wood	20 8
Superior, Vintage Port	24 0
Extra Superior, for Invalids, very old	26 0

BEER AND STOUT AT MARKET RATES.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt, is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.
Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1880.

TWENTY-FIFTH of November is the last day for ordering above. REVISED PRICELIST for 1880 now Ready, and will be sent on application Gratis.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCHMAKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND all kinds of Gold, Silver, German Silver and Brass WATCHES of solid and elegant manufacture, warranted good time-keepers.

A speciality of RAILWAY and SOLDIERS' WATCHES, German Silver, Keyless Patent Lever Escapement, guaranteed solid and good time-keeper at Rs. 18 only (cash.)

Cheap Aluminium plated German Silver WATCHES from Rs. 10.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BRACES, BELTS, GLOVES, FANCY JEWELLERY, &c.

Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

Gold or Ivory.

Equal in appearance to Solid Gold.

	Rs. a.	
Front Studs	3 0	3 8
Collar do.	1 4	1 8
Solitaires	4 0	5 0
Links	9 0	10 0

JET JEWELLERY.

Real Whitby.

Front Studs	1 8
Collar	1 0
Solitaires	1 12
Links	2 0
Front Studs } Securely set in Electro Silver.	1 12
Collar do. } Securely set in Electro Silver.	1 0
Links } Securely set in Electro Silver.	2 0

SCARF PINS.

Silver Horse Shoe	2 0
,, Shields	3 0
,, Quoits	3 0
The latest Novelty Fly	3 0

BRACES.

	Rs. a.
Light French Web	1 4
Guyot's celebrated	1 12
,, Silk	2 12
Striped Silk Leather Ends	2 0
Scarlet, White and Drab Berlin	3 0
The United Service Calf Leather	3 0
The Canteb, best India-rubber	2 4

BELTS.

Best India-rubber }	2 8
Drab, Red and Blue }	2 8
Thin Bridle Leather	2 0

UMBRELLAS.

Best Italian Silk	11 8
Fox Paragon Frames	14 0
Solid Sticks, Natural Handles	16 8
Ladies .... Rs. 9-8, 10-8, and	13 8
Sun Umbrellas for Ladies and	7 0
Children	8 0

WALKING STICKS.

A splendid Assortment.

Ground Ash, Thin Rattans	1 0
Olive, Orange .... 2 0 to	2 8
Monster Rattans	2 4
Silver Mounted Sticks	4 8

GLOVES.

	Rs. a.
Gents' White Kid	3 0
Gents' Driving Tan Chevrette	4 0
Military Doe	3 0
Military Buck	5 0
Berlin Wool Gloves	2 0
,, Mitts	1 12

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine Scotch Lawn	Rs. 5 Per Doz.
Best Irish Cambric with Tape	10 8
or Cord Border	13 0
Extra Super ditto very fine and thin	15 0
Superfine Hemstitch	18 0 20 0
Fine Cambric with colored Borders French Printed	16 0
Plain French Cambric, beautifully Soft and Thin	16 0 18 0
Hemstitch ditto, with colored Border	26 0

Ladies in the above qualities smaller size.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS. BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their

CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......10 to	15 8
Overland Suits	27 0
Warm Suits ......30 to	40 0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9 8
Overcoats and Ulsters from ......35 to	65 0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20 0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0
White do.	5 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0
English Cambric do	4 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0
Silk and Wool do	8 8
Spun Silk do	10 0
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8 0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8
Warm do ,,	15 8
Ladies Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8
Ladies White Cotton Hose doz	13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-4 to	12 8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ......6 to	15 0
Travelling Caps	4 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ......6-8 to	8 8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12 8
Travelling Hats	4 8
Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2 8
Blankets ......each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ......10 to	10 5
Resais or Quilts	5 8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22 0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ......12-8 to	23 0
Solid Leather do	49 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30 0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ......5 to	6 0
Courier Bags ......9-8 to	12 8
Money Belts ...... 2-8 to	6 8
Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4 0
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do	7 8
Ashantee Hammock from	10 8
Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.	
English horse hair pillows	7 8
Folding Camp Bedstead	50 0
Cork Mattrasses	23 8
Cotton do	15 0
Rug Straps ...... 1-8 to	2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars doz.	0 12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1 8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13 8
Linen Collars ......doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5 0
Warm Gloves	1 8
Children's Gloves ....1 to	1 8
Mitts	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 12
Sailors' Knot	2 12
Windsors for Bow or Ring ......2-8 to	4 0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	3 8
Gents' Slippers	2 8
Ladies' Shoes	2 12
China Bath Slippers	1 8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14 0
Pocket Filters	3 8
Air Tight Uniform cases	23 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 0
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 8
Helmet Cases	7 12
Portable Ink Stand	1 8
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Do. Brushes	0 12
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 2
Do. Strops......3-8 to	4 0
Nail Scissors ...... 1-8 to	1 8
Briar Root Pipes	1 8
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	1 8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1 0
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1 4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Fragrant Florelline	1 8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0 12
Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus	12 8
Overland Chairs best Beach ......6-8 to	13 8
Ladies' Sunshades	6 8
Ladies' White Cotton	5 8
Gents' Umbrellas	5 8
Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in	95 0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75 0
Portable Washstands	32 8
Travelling Canteens	31 0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60 0
Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30 6
Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35 0
Hat Guard	0 8

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

HARMONIUMS, HARMONIUMS, HARMONIUMS. Alexandre and other Makers.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	110
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop	160
Solid Mahogany Cases, 6 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ toned	200
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. Bass.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violencello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Porte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ......Net Cash	300

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector zinc bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In Oak Case, Stops, zinc bottom C to C with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	305
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	360
In Ebony and Gold. ditto ditto	500

New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, Size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep : 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops	Net Cash Rs. 400
Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Liebutch Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gambe, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained	Net Cash Rs. 800

American Organs.

BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides best finish, Walnut Case	Rs. 550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches: Height, 3 feet 7 inches; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators	Price Rs. 750

AMERICAN ORGANS.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth 1 foot 9 inches; Height, 2 feet 7 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee). Forte, and Knee Swell	Price Rs. 300
BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 feet 9 inches; Depth, 1 foot 11 inches; Height, 3 feet 2½ inches. New STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola Diapason Flute, Vox Humana, Forte, I. Fort II.	Price Rs. 450
Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I, Forte II	Price Rs. 600

Pianoforte, Harmoniums and Organs tuned by contract.

Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, for the consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1880 and the business already advertised, will be held here at 3 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 11th instant.

By Order of the Chairman.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th November 1879.

STORES REQUIRED FOR HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CASTOR, COCOANUT and KEROSINE OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE of No. 1 and No. 2 quality from 1st January to 31st December, 1880, will be received at Mhow by the Manager of the above-mentioned Railways up to and including 1st December, 1879.

Conditions of Tender, probable quantity required, & specification for each article can on application be obtained from the office of the Storekeeper Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways at Khandwa.

E. N. HOMAN,
Storekeeper, H. & S. N. S. Railways.
Storekeeper's Office, Khandwa, 7th November 1879.

GO AND SEE
THE CASH BAZAAR.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

IMMENSE ARRIVALS.

GOODS OF ALL CLASSES.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

YOU WILL FIND ALL YOU REQUIRE THERE.

MEIFFRE BROTHERS'
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OR
CRAWFORD MARKET,

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF REAL HAVANNAHS.

In perfect bouquet and condition.

An early application is respectfully advised.

PRICE LIST.

El Buen Fumar	per Box of 100	Rs. 22
La Sin Rival, *Londres*	,,	,, 24
La Sin Rival, *Operas*	,,	,, 28
La Confederacion	,,	,, 28
La Igualdad	,,	,, 28
La Corona	,,	,, 30
La Igualdad, *Fina*	,,	,, 33
La Comercial	,,	,, 33
La Sin Rival, *Conchitas*	,, 50	,, 15

CIGARETTES.

Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.

MANUFACTURED DAILY.

Deliciously fresh.

14 Brands to select from.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS

Of all descriptions.

General Price List forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an EXCHANGE to India (any Presidency) by a Captain of the Line in Ceylon. Apply to R. M. F., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

H. FARRELL, V. S., (Member Royal College Veterinary Surgeons, Edinburgh,) at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co. Horses, Dogs and Cattle treated.

ORDERS for BREWER'S PATENT H. K. LAMPS executed by W. J. FARROW, Show Room, &c., 10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for an energetic person, "Capital not so much required" as first class security, which is indispensable. Address "B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET, SPACIOUS OFFICES in the Fort, well situated, suitable for Merchants or others requiring large premises. Address "J. P.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR HIRE, several new Victoria and other CARRIAGES, CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE, First Class Coconada CHEROOTS and CIGARS of all varieties. Apply to HOWARD & Co., No. 30, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Oak Kegs, 75, 8 gallons; 30, 16 gallons; 25, 6 gallons; 30, 3 gallons; each for troops use. Apply to PESTONJEE HEERJEE COOPER, Khetwadi, No. 234.

SCHOOL OF ART POTTERY—suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS to Friends at Home. Apply to the Pottery Clerk on the premises.

FOR SALE, Cockburn and Campbell's celebrated Scotch Whiskey. Price Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents, 3, Church Lane.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—A fine Engine, Boiler and two Flour Mills. For further particulars apply at the Kaiser-i-Hind Steam Flour Mills, 1, Jail Road.

MANOREE HILL QUARRIES STONE FOR SALE, of excellent quality, for Columns, Steps, Ashlo Blocking Course, Rubble, Ballast and earth. 5, Hummum St. Fort.

AUCTION SALE SALE TO-DAY at Messrs. CRAWFORD'S ROOMS, of a THEODOLITE, SPIRIT LEVEL, and other INSTRUMENTS of the late Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, C.E., by order of the Administrator General.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TRY PEARSE'S MACHINE MADE HOUSEHOLD BREAD, Price Six Pice the 16 oz. loaf.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE OF COMPANY.

MR. NAZIR has the pleasure to announce that he has completed all the necessary arrangements with the London Agent, and that the THEATRICAL COMPANY, under the management of Mr. H. R. TEESDALE, late of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, LEAVES ENGLAND for BOMBAY in the Hall Line Steamer of November 1. The season will commence on SATURDAY, December 6, 1879.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. Transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates :—

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	,, 420

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs 100 or Rs. 200 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The full sum required has now been subscribed and deposited in the Chartered Mercantile Bank under the terms of the Prospectus. Boxes and Stalls engaged after this date for the season should be paid for by cheques drawn in favor of Bank of Bombay for credit of C. S. Nazir's Theatre Account.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND TO H. E THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room Bedroom.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chairs, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 by 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches—Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reredoses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prideaux. Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD CLOTH, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without Slate complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS Barouche with patent folding top, latest improvement for one or a pair of horses from Rs 1,500 to 1,800.

LANDAULET Brougham, Patent foldings for one or a pair of horses, Rs. 1,400.

BAROUCHE, Clarence, Brougham, miniature Brougham of 4 seats, from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,200.

WAGONETTES, Victorias, Mail Phaeton, American Carriages, &c.

N. B.—Price list and designs sent on application by letter.

In the MATTER of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

OWING to the DEWALI HOLIDAYS, the SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of the whole of the Land, Mill Buildings, Machinery, Stores and other property of the above Company, situate at Colaba, is POSTPONED from SATURDAY, the 15th of November to SATURDAY the 22nd day of November instant, at four o'clock p. m., AT THE OFFICE of Mr. JOHN GORDON, the Liquidator, at Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, unless previously sold by private contract.

The sale will be made subject to the sanction of the High Court and to certain particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned at any time during the fortnight next preceding the day of sale.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors to the Liquidator.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS.

DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimension, and a great saving thus effected in Carpentry.

The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of first-class TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD LOGS, SCANTLINGS, and BOARDS, BABOOLWOOD for Carts and well-seasoned BLACKWOOD in log for furniture.

RAILWAY KEYS and BRAKE BLOCKS made to any pattern by machinery.

Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the Manager at the Works, Tank Bunder, or to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th November 1879.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA,

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

IT contains in a concentrated form the whole of the medicinal properties of the "OPHELIA CHIRATA," a gentianaceous plant growing throughout Northern India and much prized by natives of this country for its therapeutical value. While correcting obstinate costiveness arising from want of bile, it also removes diarrhœa resulting from an overflow of vitiated biliary matter, and is recommended at this season of the year for its general bracing and tone giving properties.

Cash, Rs. 4 per Bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the DHOND and MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY will be RE-OPENED for GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC to and from all Stations between Dhond and Munmad on and from the 10th November.

A through Mixed Train will run daily between Dhond and Munmad and *vice versa*, and a second Local Mixed will also run between Dhond and Vambori and *vice versa* as under.

Down Trains.			Up Trains.		
Dhond...... Dep.	A. M. 6 20	A. M. 10 45	Munmad...... Dep.	A. M. 6 15	..
Ahmednagar ,,	10 30	P. M. 3 15	Vambori .... ,,	11 55	A. M. 8 20
Vambori...... ,,	11 55	4 28 arr	Ahmednagar ,,	P. M. 1 27	10
Munmad.... Arr.	P. M. 5 30	..	Dhond...... Arr.	5 5	P. M. 3 10

All Stations will book Goods and Coaching Traffic, except Horses and Carriages, through with the G. I. P. and connected Railways. Horses and Carriages can only be booked to and from Ahmednagar Stations.

Refreshments will be provided at Dhond, Ahmednagar, and Munmad Stations.

For further information see public Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

Information regarding Rates, &c., can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

By Order,

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Ahmednagar, 1st November 1879.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS up to the 20th November, 1879, for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLAN or HIRDA CROP of the Kanara and Belgaum Collectorates, for the season beginning with the 1st November, 1879, and ending with the [illegible] April, 1880.

The following exhibits the [illegible] quantities [illegible] to be available for sale, and the Depôts at which delivery will be made :—

KANARA DISTRICT.

1. Kadra Bunder Depôt about 3,000 candies of 560 lbs. each.
2. Coompta Bunder about 1,500 do. do. do.
3. Honawar Bunder about 500 do. do. do.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Bidi Taluka. About 4,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.	Belgaum Taluka. About 1,500 Candies of 560 lbs. each.
1 Khanapur Depôt.	1 Katgoli Depôt.
2 Hemergah do.	2 Wagode do.
3 Sitawadeh do.	3 Kinieh do.
4 Gunji do.	4 Byloor do.
5 Watre do.	5 Hajgoli do.
6 Shiroli do.	6 Mawinageh do.
7 Gotgali do.	7 Kitawade do.
8 Chapoli do.	8 Patne do.
9 Jamboti do.	9 Kalsagadeh do.
10 Kankumbi do.	10 Gulawadeh do.
11 Kongle do.	11 Wagotreh do.
	12 Oomgum do.
	13 Bhogoli do.
	14 Chendgad do.
	15 Sundi do.
	16 Chinchani do.

N. B.—The Myrabolans may be taken by carts direct from the Depôts of the Belgaum Collectorate to the Vingorla bunder via the Amboli ghat Road, excepting from 3 Depôts which are situated from 3 to 5 miles from the roads and to which they are usually taken by pack bullocks.

TERMS.

1. Offers to be written in English must specify the rate offered per candy of 560 lbs. weight, and not be for a lesser quantity than the collection at any one of the Bunder Depôts shown, or group of village Depôts in a Taluka (Bidi or Belgaum.)

2. A Deposit of Rupees 1,500 for each Bunder Depôt and group of Taluka Depôts must be paid at once on acceptance of offer when the usual agreement will have to be entered into.

3. The Myrabolans or Hirdas must be taken without selection, and as they arrive at the Bunders or Depôts they must be weighed, put into bags, paid for and taken charge of at once.

For further particulars application may be made to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, addressed to Belgaum where also final offers may be sent.

W. PEYTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.
Conservator's Office, Southern Division, Camp, Yellapur, Canara Districts, 28th October 1879.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1879.

We are unable to report any increase in the volume of current business yet, the approach of the Dewali tending to restrict operations in Imports of all kinds, while Exports as before continue limited owing to the absence of produce. The coming season, however, loses none of its hopeful promise as it draws nearer; on the contrary, the very marked improvement in trade, which is steadily gaining ground both in England and America, must to some extent be reflected on this side, and tend to assist the advantage which we may confidently hope to derive from a season of bountiful crops. From all quarters, the accounts still continue most encouraging, and after the approaching holidays we may look for considerably more activity than we have had for some months past; although it will be after the turn of the year before we have Cotton, or in fact, any produce, except Gingelly Seed, coming forward in quantity.

MONEY.—The movements shown by the last published return of the Bank of Bombay, were too insignificant to exercise any effect on the General Market, and the position remains practically unaltered both ready and prospective. The Bank's rates of discount continue at 4 per cent. on fixed and 5 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper, and in the open market, Money at call may be quoted at 3½ per cent., but there is a decided indisposition to lend for long dates unless at comperitively high rates, and a very general impression appears to prevail that, looking to the prospects of trade and the probable requirements of Government, a steady upward movement must set in before long.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling this week have not been large, but rates which opened with a downward tendency, close firm at an advance of 1-16d. in Bank and 3-16d. in Private Paper. The opening quotations for this mail on Tuesday were 1s. 8 15-32d. for demand Bank and 1s 8¾d. for 3 months' Credit Bills, but on Wednesday a decline was established of 1-16d. on the former and 1-32d. on the latter, owing to a fall of ¾d. per oz. in Silver being advised from London. On Thursday, however, a decided reaction set in and rates advanced ⅛d. through Council drafts, having brought 1s. 8⅜d. per Rupee, or quite 1-16d. to ⅛d. higher than was generally expected. This was followed by a rise of 1-16d. in Bank Bills on Friday, though Private Paper did not move; while to-day Bank Bills have risen 1-32d. and Private Bills 1-16d., making closing quotations:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 19-32d.; 3 months' 1s. 8 23-32d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8 15-16d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 9d. per Rupee. For future delivery business is practicable at an advance of 1-32d. per Rupee per month on these rates.

Bar Silver in London, which had receded to 53¼d., has recovered to 53 7-16d.—at which it is equivalent to a fraction under 1s. 8⅜d. per Rupee—but at the enhanced price supplies, to a considerable extent, seem to be available, as Thursday's P. & O. steamer from Southampton is reported to have shipments to the extent of £300,000 making £700,000 now afloat. At this rate, and with 40 lacs of Council drafts per week, there can, we think, be little doubt that the existing balance of trade in favour of the country is being much more than provided for, and that rates are being pushed higher than the real position warrants. But speculation on the belief of an ultimate material rise is evidently ripe—the whole of last week's Council drawings having again gone to one buyer—and it is just possible that the slack interval we are bound to have yet before the actual opening of our busy season, may thus be bridged over, and rates supported until there is a real and permanent basis for the advance, which everyone seems to think is, in the long run, little short of a certainty.

On Calcutta, the quotation for demand drafts is 1-16d. to ⅛d. per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount.

On China the quotation is quite nominal. From Hongkong the latest quotation for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 10⅝d. per Rupee, and from Shanghai 5s. 3⅜d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—With declining Exchange and lower quotations by wire from London, the market in the beginning of the week was dull, and rates give way to Rs. 98 for Fours, and Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half. For the latter, however, a firmer feeling has since been apparent, purchases have been made to a fair extent, and the closing quotation is now Rs. 101½.

SHARES.—The market has ruled extremely quiet since last mail left, and transactions have been limited, owing to a great extent to the indisposition to entering on operations of any importance so close on the Dewali. *Bank* shares are very quiet. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 663¾, National Re. 1 lower at Rs. 108, Agra unchanged at Rs. 125, *Land.* Companies are dull, and we note a decline of Rs. 15 in Colabs and Rs. 2½ in Port Canning. *Press* shares are steady, but not generally in request. Berar are Rs. 10, French Press Rs. 5 per share higher; Mofussil Rs. 2½, Sind and Punjaub Rs. 45 per share lower. *Spinning and Weaving* mill shares are somewhat irregular, although on the whole firm, owing to the better demand for local Yarn. We quote a decline on the week of Rs. 5 in National and Mazgaon, Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey, Great Eastern, and Hindustan, and Rs. 35 in Victoria; while there has been an advance of Rs. 2½ in Oriental, Rs. 5 in Khutao Mucoonjee, Rs. 10 in Soonderdass, Rs. 15 in Madras United, Rs. 20 in Khandeish, Rs. 25 in Madras and Sassoon, and Rs. 125 per share in Hydrabad.

The National Spinning and Weaving Company of India have declared a dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share for the year. The Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company have issued a report showing a loss on the year ending 30th June of 5 lacs.

PIECE GOODS.—The approach of the Dewali holidays has as usual exercised a quietening influence on the market, the business from the bazaar, of all kinds, during the week being only estimated at about 1,500 to 1,600 packages; while to arrive there has been even less doing, notwithstanding the inducement of higher Exchange. On the spot prices are beginning to accumulate, but prices so far show no symptoms of giving way in consequence; on the contrary, a firm belief appears to prevail that on the reopening of business after the holidays, rates will be supported by a material increase in the demand. In the meantime the shipments from Home during the month of October, as advised by wire, are unusually heavy, both for Bombay and Calcutta, and if they are to continue on anything like the same scale, the demand will have to be active indeed to cope with them.

TWIST.—The enquiry for English Yarns continues slow, actual transactions this week, both on the spot and to arrive, having been very limited. Stocks, however, are not heavy, and prices remain unchanged throughout, with the exception of a reduction of ¼ anna per lb. in Turkey Red. For *local* made Yarn the demand is very active, both for Up-country and export to China; ready stocks are pretty well cleared out, and some of the Mills are under considerable contracts for forward delivery. Prices are very firm, but not quotably higher.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The Market was active at an advance of As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. in the early part of the week, but a quieter feeling is apparent at the close, owing to weaker accounts from London. Stocks are small. *Yellow Metal,* to begin with, was also firm at an advance of As. 8 per cwt., but closes dull. *Iron* has been in decidedly less request again of late, and prices are generally As. 8 per candy lower on the week. Stocks are comparitively moderate.

COALS.—The market on the spot is firm with a fair demand, sales being reported of Laird's at Rs. 20½, and Davison's and Cardiff at Rs. 22 per ton alongside; but to arrive the market is depressed by people soliciting offers for forward shipment by steamer, at comparatively low figures. The only actual transaction reported, however, is a steamer cargo of Cardiff, November-December sailing, at Rs. 21½ per ton alongside.

COTTON.—The Liverpool market has been very firm throughout, especially for Surats, but there is no enquiry for Old Cotton to arrive, and the only export demand experienced here, therefore, has been for the Continent, mostly Trieste and Venice, for which comparitively cheap freight has been obtainable. Prices in some cases are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower for Old Crop, but for New Cotton, on the contrary, sellers are very firm, at in most instances an advance of Re. 1 per candy, while of Oomra for December delivery there are at the moment no sellers. The transactions reported in Old Cotton during the week, total 3,500 bales, of which about 1,500 were for Export and 2,000 for local consumption. In New Crop contracts have been made to the extent of 1,000 bales, making a total of about 4,000 bales so far for the season.

The *Receipts* to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
For the Week	1,196	4,202	4,176
Since 1st Sept.	58,600	27,327	19,795
Since 1st January	824,370	885,728	1,004,994

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of the mail have been 2,096 bales, making a total of 625,008 since 1st January as compared with 725,814 bales for the same period last year.

NEW CROP.—The accounts on the whole are fairly satisfactory, although the reports from the Berars show a tendency to diminish estimates of the probable yield. All agree that the Crop is a very full one, but some people say it is not more than that, although a short time ago the general idea was 25 per cent. over. These extreme estimates early in the season nearly always prove delusive; for our own part we never attached much importance to them, and we still adhere to the idea that, as an estimate of the probable export for the first six months of the coming year, 750,000 bales will prove very near the mark. No parcels of New Cotton have yet come to Bombay, but a few docras are now beginning to come into the Berar markets, all of which show dark leaf and stain, the class running about good fair. The first arrivals will all have this objection, but it ought, we think, to disappear with the first two or three thousand bales, as we had no particularly late rains.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb C. & F.
Old.			
Good Oomra (nominal)	Rs.	211 =	5 19/32d.
F.G.F. Do.	,,	207 =	5½d.
G.F. Do.	,,	203 =	5 13/32d.
Good Dhollera (nominal)	,,	21[illegible] =	5¼d.
F.G.F. Do.	,,	206 =	5 15/32d.
G.F. Do.	,,	200 =	5 5/16d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar	,,	193 =	5 5/32d.
[illegible] Compta	,,	191 =	5 3/32d.
New Crop.			
Good Oomra, December delivery	,,	213 =	5 21/32d.
Good do. January	,,	208 =	5 17/32d.
F.G.F. do. do.	,,	210 =	5 19/32d.
Good do. do.	,,	206 =	5½d.
F.G.F. do. February	,,	208 =	5 19/32d.
Good do. do.	,,	204 =	5½d.
Hinganghaut, Jan.	,,	225 =	6d.
Broach, March	,,	220 =	5 29/32d.
Dhollera April	,,	208 =	5½d.
F.G.F. do. do.	,,	204 =	5 17/32d.

The subjoined comparison of the statistical position, shows that the supply is now beginning to gain on the consumption very rapidly, the visible supply for all Europe having increased 130,000 bales and the stock in Liverpool 23,000 bales during the week:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,590,000	1,447,960	1,552,170
,, ,, Surats	286,000	258,710	206,440
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	296,000	287,120	397,780
,, London	53,000	33,760	22,410
American Afloat	240,000	218,000	146,000
E. Indian ,,	41,000	68,000	25,000
Total	630,000	606,880	591,190
Price of Mid. Orleans	6¾d.	6¼d.	6 11-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.	4¾d.	5 3-16d.
Difference	1 11-16d.	1½d.	1½d.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons. The receipts for the week, although comparatively large, are nevertheless 20,000 bales less than the preceding which in all probability will prove the largest of the season. In fact the symptoms are now strongly in favour of a steady falling off in the figures henceforward, and we do not hear of any very extravagant Crop estimates being current, the general range being 5 to 5½ millions.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	221,000	177,000	201,000
,, Exports to U K	96,000	64,000	42,000
,, ,, to Continent.	39,000	20,000	33,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,443,600	1,181,500	938,000
,, Exports to U K ,,	528,000	366,700	233,000
,, ,, Continent. ,,	187,600	134,000	88,000
,, Stock at the Ports	590,000	490,000	518,000

The receipts at the ports on Saturday were 29,000 against 27,000 last and 23,000 bales the previous year. Ready Mid. Uplands has advanced from 11 7-16 to 11 9-16 cents and February shipment from 11·78 to 11·97 cents per lb.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is in active demand owing to the stronger advices from Home, and supplies being limited, prices have advanced Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-3 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is firm at about previous rates, say Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-5 for Cawnpore and Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-8 for Gujarat. Stocks are small, no fresh arrivals are coming in, and the quality is consequently deteriorating from day to day. *Gingelly* continues very firm. Supplies are now coming in at the rate of 800 to 1,000 bags per day, and are at once bought up at from Rs. 44 to Rs. 45 per candy for small White and Rs. 43 to Rs. 43½ for Mixed. December delivery of Mixed we quote Rs. 43 per candy nominal.

WHEAT.—Notwithstanding quiet accounts from Liverpool of late and higher Exchange, the market here keeps very firm at Rs. 42 for Best White and Rs. 39 to Rs. 41 for No. 2 quality. Supplies are coming in rather more freely.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-0-0
Carolas	,, 224
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17¼ better	,, 106-6-0
Gold Leaf	,, 19-4-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-4-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-4-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 18-11-0
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 18-9-0

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th November as compared with that for 14th October:—

LIABILITIES.	14th Oct. Rs.	A.	P.	4th Nov. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,94,120	0	0	20,94,120	0	0
Treasury Balance	2,94,54,471	3	0	2,68,13,757	13	6
Other Deposits	1,99,47,484	6	10	2,72,14,224	11	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	16,49,129	1	1	7,16,769	14	3
Sundries	13,33,380	10	4	14,08,197	4	5
Rs.	7,44,74,585	5	3	7,82,47,069	12	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,10,90,893	0	0	98,07,353	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	69,50,597	10	8	64,25,265	3	5
Credits on ditto	87,14,837	5	11	71,92,899	6	6
Bills Discounted	1,59,94,709	0	8	1,84,77,606	4	10
Balances with other Banks	5,14,031	6	1	3,18,378	4	3
Bullion						
Dead Stock	9,58,991	14	11	9,59,592	1	6
Stamps	8,347	6	7	8,912	2	6
Sundries	71,682	2	6	72,319	8	0
Cash at Head Office	1,25,71,163	11	10	1,60,36,460	0	6
Do. at Branches	1,73,99,331	10	1	1,87,48,283	12	6
Rs.	7,44,74,585	5	3	7,82,47,069	12	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE CHITTAGONG, 254 tons, Captain LeBesque will sail to-day for False Point, in ballast.

THE SHIP HOUGOUMONT, 874 tons, Captain A. Scotland, will sail to-day for Bankok, in ballast.

THE SHIP ROCKLAND, 1,464 tons, Captain James Farr arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Liverpool (23rd June), with a cargo of 2,364 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP AROS BAY, 1,412 tons, Captain B. Willis, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Dundee (22nd July), with a cargo of 2,106 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP OBAM BAY, 1,067 tons, Captain A. Storm, which arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Liverpool (19th July), brought 1,566 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP LARGO BAY, 1,214 tons, Captain Thomas Cusin, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Liverpool (31st July), with a cargo of 1,838 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE CITY OF MANCHESTER, 686 tons, Captain J. Beith, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Mauritius (18th October), with a cargo of 10,018 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s s.s. MAHRATTA, 504 tons, Captain T. L. Grainger, will sail to-day for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. Mr. J. Hamilton, two Miss Battye, Mrs. Battye, Lieut. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McLellan, Mr. Lindsley, and 125 deck. The same Co.'s s. s. Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain A. W. Munro, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. C. E. Pittis, Mrs. Butler, two second class natives and 10 deck.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS FOR AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO'S s. s. TANJORE, 1,402 tons, Captain W. Fantiman, sailed on Saturday last for Australia with the following additional passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Williams and child, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Lorgan and 2 children. For Adelaide—Mr. Douglas. For Sydney—Mr. Wm. Bulock and Mr. R. Curdy.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	City of Manchester	Beith	Mauritius, Oct 18.
	Aros Bay	Willis	Dundee, July 22.
	Largo Bay	Cusin	Liverpool, July 31.
	Rockland	Farr	Liverpool, June 23.
9	I G S May Frere (s).	Boan	Goa.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Loch Rauza	Seeding	Calcutta.
	Khandalla (s)	Munro	Coast and Calcutta.

* The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Steamer Mahratta, Grainger, K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Hougoumont, Scotland, to Bankok.
Barque Chittagong, LeBesque, to False Point.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
4 Chindwara (s) ....Sanders........Bombay, Oct 12.
Shenir (s) ....Black ....Negapatam, Oct 18.
Chetah ....Mourilyan ...K. Jamaica, June 17.
Royal Alexandra ...Hughes ....Liverpool, July 11.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 4.—Steamer City of Mecca. Ship Indian Empire.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
5 Madura (s) .... London.
Maharaja(s)........ Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—10 packages soft soap, A Muncherjee; 102 keg iron nails, Aladin Bharmul.

FROM GLASGOW.

Escurial s—5 cases ginger wine, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—7 cases oilmanstore, Allybhoy Shumsoodin; 6 cases cochineal, Javerchund Goomanchund; 7 cases cochineal, Asper Motamul; 3 cases cochineal, Thackersey Soonderdass; 6 cases chlorodyne, Punnett and Co; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 155 cases candles, Essoofally Shumsoodin; 3 cases soap, Wallace and Co; 8 cases lithographic stones, Essoofally Ebrarajee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—10 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—396 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 550 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Hunsraj; 405 cwts Myrabollams, Muthooradass Walljee; 675 cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraz; 425 cwts myrabollams, Nathoo Soonderjee; 59¼ cwts indigo, Pelly and Co; 45 bales wool, and 28 bales hemp, Jaitha Pursotum; 36 bales hides and skins, and 55 bales wool, Mahamedally Abdoola and Co; 45 bales wool, Abdoola Pearjee; 40 bales wool, Ruttonjee D Lowjee; 40 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 20 bales wool, Narotum Davidass; 101 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 29 bales cotton, Ramcurson Ra[illegible]; 58 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 5 bales wool, Jewraz Damjee; 5 cases rosa oil, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 800 cwts myrabollams, Ruttonsey So[illegible]jee.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—1 case T shell, C[illegible]sondas Lalljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat s—20 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia s—12 bales skins, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Surat s—20 cases silk, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—4 cwts benjamin, 14½ cwts chinaroots, 21 cwts patch leaves, 20 cwts dry ginger, and 4 cwts bemez, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 20 bales silk, Hajee Zanet Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—21½ cwts bysabole, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 6¾ cwts cloves, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 22 cwts sharkfins, and 3¾ cwts fishmaws, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 69½ chests opium, N J Abraham; 36½ chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 210 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 34½ cwts sharkfins, Currunbhoy Ebrahim; 4½ cwts sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—8 chests opium, Tejpal Nursingdass; 53 chests opium, Tata and Co; 2 chests opium, Ragoonathdass Jugonathdass; 8 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 17 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 190 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 42 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee Wadia; 52 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th November 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·877
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·8
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·4
General Direction of Wind	NNE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	237

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Scott, Lieut-Col, R E, on duty, from Madras.

NOVEMBER 8.

Penny, Major, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Leacock, Major, R A, on duty, from Bangalore.
Hodnett, Captain, 54th Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Bagot, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Roorkee.
Braine, Lieut, 30th Madras N I.
Phayre, 2nd Lieut, 2-11th Foot, for Examination, from Sattara.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 7.

Menzies, 2nd Lieut, 68th Light Infantry, on duty, to Meean Meer.
Way, Lieut, 68th Light Infantry, on duty, to Meean Meer.

NOVEMBER 8.

Hicks, Lieut, R A, on leave, to Deolalee.
Nimmo, Lieut-Col, 28th Bombay N I, on duty, to Surat.
Penny, Major, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Bainbridge, Surg-Major, on duty, to Satara.
Braine, Lieut, 30th Madras N I, on duty.
Meiklejohn, Captain, R H A, on leave, to Morar.

NOVEMBER 9.

Hume, 2nd Lieut, 78th Highlanders, on duty, to Deolalee.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 10th November, 1879.

1 The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Regiment from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—

No.				
1028	Vol.	Pollock, E H,	to	D. Company.
,, 1029	,,	Swingle, J M,	,,	D. ,,
,, 1030	Bugler.	Woods, J D,	,,	D. ,,
,, 1031	,,	Roselet, H,	,,	D. ,,
,, 1032	Vol.	Knight, A,	,,	G. ,,
,, 1033	,,	Cooke, C T,	,,	G. ,,

2 The Fort Companies, viz, A B C and E will parade on Tuesday the 11th at 6-30 a m, near the Oval—White clothing, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon........................14th, 5h. 29·7m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M. H. M.	Sun sets. P.M. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Nov.					
Mon. 10	......	6 6½	5 22	7 38 m 8 41 a	1 26 m 2 12 a
Tues. 11	St. Martin or Martinmas Day.	6 7	5 22	8 32 m 9 34 a	2 37 m 3 1 a
Wed. 12	English Mail expected.	6 7	5 21	9 19 m 10 21 a	3 30 m 3 44 a
Th. 13	......	6 8	5 21	10 5 m 11 4 a	4 20 m 4 26 a
Fri. 14	......	6 8	5 21	10 47 m 11 51 a	5 3 m 5 10 a
Sat. 15	......	6 9	5 20	11 33 m	5 50 m 5 56 a
Sun. 16	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	6 9	5 20	0 35 m 0 19 a	6 34 m 6 42 a

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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BENGAL.
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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Commercial and Financial Letter.
English Political and Social Letter.

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENIST, Oculist Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.
May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

AIKIN—October 31st, at Jacobabad, Upper Sind Frontier, the wife of Mr. J. H. R. Aikin, of a daughter.

NAILER—November 8th, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Captain J. P. Nailer, S. S. Umballa, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—MAIN—November 8th, at St. Andrew's Church Bombay, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, Archibald McMillan Taylor to Agnes, fourth daughter of Robert Main, Birkenhead.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1879.

THE Corporation met on Friday last for the consideration of the Budget for next year. The opening remarks of the Chairman of the Town Council would have been worthy of the occasion and of the Corporation, but for the dead set which was made immediately afterwards upon the consolidated rate, by gentlemen whom we suppose must be called house property owners. No sooner was the Budget fairly before the Corporation, than the time-honoured procedure of considering the estimates of expenditure before those of income was reversed, in order to reduce the house rate from five per cent. to four, or to reduce the consolidated rate from nine per cent. to eight. One single idea seemed to pervade the minds of the members of the Corporation—viz., to reduce taxation to the very lowest limit allowed by the law. The arguments that have as yet been advanced in support of the proposal to reduce the consolidated rate are just the arguments used by the blind beggars in the streets which we hear in that monotonous refrain. "Give, father, give! Give the poor blind!" The poverty of the ratepayers of Bombay was paraded in dolorous strains, and poverty was declared to be the badge of all the tribe. Not a word was said of the exorbitant rents which were enjoyed by these poverty-stricken householders in bygone years; not a word was uttered about the rates paid by similar institutions in other places, nor about the ultimate effect of reducing the house-rate. The one idea, as we have said, was predominant—to get down the house-rate to a minimum, irrespective of the consequences? One member of the Corporation was indignant at the supposition that he had not given the matter of his appeal due consideration. Another member shielded himself from the charge of acting rashly by insisting that he had held a sort of cabinet council outside to checkmate the supporters of the Budget. The meeting adjourned, with the subject of a reduction of the house-rate undecided by the Corporation.

If this subject is to be made only a matter of a majority of votes, without an appeal to reason, it is only too probable that the views of the outside cabinet council will prevail, and the rate will be lowered to four per cent.—the minimum allowed by the Act. We do not hesitate to say that if this proposal is carried, the consequences will be disastrous to the reputation of the Corporation for business sagacity, while the matter will end by the imposition of a heavier taxation in the future. The Chairman of the Town Council pointed out to the Corporation that a reduction of rates to the extent of two lacs of rupees a year had been made only five years ago, and that in the interval of these five years a lac of rupees a year had been spent on new works, many of which are reproductive. During the same period additional water works were provided and a system of drainage was begun. For the payment of the loans for the new water works and the drainage the city was responsible. When each of these works was proposed the house-owning interest raised the cry of "no increased "taxation." The Executive officers and the Town Council endeavoured to meet the wishes of the poor house-owners of Bombay by effecting all the economy in their power in order to avoid the horrors of increased taxation. The result of these labours has been that provision has been made for paying off these heavy loans of 36 lacs and 28 lacs of rupees without resorting to extra taxation. Yet still the present Corporation is not satisfied, and they now demand that the surplus cash balance of the Municipality shall be divided *pro rata* amongst the poor house-owners of Bombay. It is probable that our Municipal financiers prided themselves not a little upon the success of their labours, little imagining how their confidence would be misplaced and their labours rendered nugatory by the grasping avarice of a class who do not directly contribute more than three or four lacs of rupees per annum to the Municipal treasury. It is contended that these poor house-owners pay nine lacs of rupees a year to the consolidated rate. That is so, upon paper, but practically we say that it is untrue, and that the actual contributions of house-owners as house-owners does not exceed the sum we have named. Thus, then, the class that is now making a special demand upon the cash balance, contribute less than ten per cent. of the whole Municipal revenue, and that they should derive a special pecuniary benefit from the finances of the Municipality is one of the most shameless demands that we know. We say it is a demand which should be resisted by Mr. Grant and by every man who has the good of the city at heart.

But apart from the iniquity of the demand itself, like every other sin, this plundering of the cash balance is sure to be followed by its proper punishment. The leaders in the intended Municipal dacoity may make capital out of their present venture, capital in more senses than one, and the vernacular journals may print their names in letters of red, but the end of deranging the Municipal finances to the extent now proposed can only make taxation in the immediate future more severe than it otherwise would be. If the present movement succeeds the heart must be taken out of the men who have done their best to promote public works and avoid taxation at the same time. Let the cash balance now be distributed amongst the "poor house-owners" of Bombay, and assuredly the present economists will learn the lesson that their labours will best be appreciated when they come before the Corporation with a budget, showing a deficit of a lac or two of rupees every year. It is notorious that the scavenging, the roads, and other departments upon which large sums are expended, have been kept screwed down to starvation point in order to relieve the "poor house-owners" of extra taxation. In the future there will not only be no reason to economise; but, on the contrary, as the Corporation of house-owners will probably resolve to take the entire responsibility of Municipal finance upon themselves, the responsibility will be left upon them, and they may have to deal with future budgets by themselves.

By tiding over one more year without disturbing the present budget arrangements, the wisdom of these arrangements would have become quite manifest to everybody. But the greed of the house-owners could not allow them to exercise patience or caution for even one year. The one idea, give! give! must be put into force, regardless of the consequences. Verily this second epoch in the life of the Municipality promises to be more instructive than the first. The former epoch ended in confusion and in a load of debt, which yet remains partly unpaid; the latter epoch threatens to find the city more heavily taxed than ever, and it may yet be experienced that the little finger of the poor house-owners of Bombay is heavier than the loins of Arthur Crawford. With Mr. Crawford the city was not made insolvent; there was debt, but there remained a way to pay that debt. With the poor man's friend, there will be debt also, and perhaps an increasing debt, which half a century of the heaviest taxation may barely liquidate. If the Corporation will proceed upon the principle of discrediting its best men, it requires no excessive penetration to discover that the city will soon be exposed to a devouring wasteful expenditure. If there was a particle of evidence to support the one idea theory of the more than usually great poverty of the house-owners of Bombay, the proposal to distribute the cash balance amongst the house-owners might have been tolerated. But when no reason can be adduced for this proposed reduction, it may be supposed that the temptation to diminish the cash balance was too strong for poor human nature as it exists amongst the house-owners of Bombay.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE seems to be as fond of hard riding as ever he was, and the barren valleys and sterile hill sides of upper Baluchistan are now resounding with the clatter of his horse's hoofs at the rate of ninety miles per day. We learn that the Governor proceeded to Kushdilkhan-ke-Killah in Pishin yesterday, while to-day he reaches Chaman on the Kandahar side of the Kojuck and within a couple of days' ride of that city. He will thus by personal experience be enabled to report upon the prospects of carrying on the Sukkur railway into the centre of Afghanistan. The Terrie defile through which the Governor rode on his way from Sibi to Quetta, we have subsequently learned is not as yet intended as a railway route, but with labour it is capable of being rendered a better and easier line than the Bolan. We must hope that the difficulties both in carrying the railway above the Bolan and over the Kojuck will not be found so formidable as to deter the Supreme Government from according sanction eventualty for its construction: a step has, however, been gained in the orders just issued to have the country surveyed. At Chaman the Governor will have reached the frontier of our new province of Pishin. We learn that at Quetta he had time to receive a deputation of the Quetta merchants. It will, indeed, be strange if His Excellency can resist the temptation of stepping over the trifling distance that at this moment intervenes between him and Kandahar and of interviewing there the leading citizens of the ancient, and we must hope, the future capital of Afghanistan.

IT is said in well informed circles at Simla that Sir Edwin B. Johnson, K.C.B., C.I.E., will succeed Sir Neville Chamberlain as Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army. In that event Sir Richard Meade would probably leave his present post at the Hyderabad Residency to take up General Sir E. B. Johnson's position in the Governor General's Council.

KABUL FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTONMENTS OF KABUL, OR SHEREPUR, Oct. 25.

THREE weeks have now elapsed since Kushi was quitted, and ever since that day, with the exception of one single *dak,* all communication with Hindustan has ceased, for the Dobundi Pass has been closed by the Ahmedsai Ghilzais, who declare that their Sirdar, Padshah Khan, has omitted to pay them their proper share of the subsidy received by him to keep tranquillity within his borders. All the mails have been detained by the political officer at Ali Kheyl, to be forwarded by the first departing convoy, the arrival of which we are anxiously expecting to-morrow. Few things can, I feel, be more disheartening than writing letter after letter for weeks in succession on the bare chance that one in a dozen may get safe to hand; but such, in fact, is the case with letter-writers in the Kabul Field Force.

Through the influence and kindly offices of Padshah Khan, Sir F. Roberts, K. C. B., is enabled to get a small special *dak* from the Shuturgurdan, but the members of his personal staff declare that it as often fails as not. Odd copies of the *Pioneer* and Lahore paper are occasionally received by this agency, the contents of which are greedily devoured by every creature who is able to get a glance at them.

Our *daks* being so entirely stopped, it consequently follows that the idea so confidently entertained of laying down a military field telegraph wire from the Shuturgurdan to Kabul proved a delusion and had to be abandoned. Thus between these two places there is really no sort of sure communication, nor will there be, until a couple of corps are stationed at Kushi with a strong regiment, holding an entrenched position on the Shinkai Kotal.

It was not till the 16th ult. that we heard of the fighting of the 13th on the Shuturgurdan. The Assistant Adjutant General very kindly read me the letter of Colonel Money, commanding the force stationed there, to General Sir F. Roberts, announcing the result of the fighting. According to him the affair lasted all day, the enemy being at last turned out with a bayonet charge. Our loss was very trifling: 3 killed, 12 wounded, and one British officer, Captain Waterfield, R. A. It seems that the force, consisting of the 3rd Sikhs and 21st Punjab Native Infantry, were from the very commencement very short of ammunition and only went out and fought when their water was cut off. Some 8,000 Ghilzais opposed them, and the amusing part of the story is, that previous to the fight the Ghilzais sent in a *jirga* to Colonel Money to say that as the British were surrounded on all sides and the force before Kabul entirely annihilated, they had better lay down their arms at once, and that, if they would only surrender, their lives would be guaranteed them. This proposal so riled the gallant Colonel that he promptly went out and thrashed them with a loss of some 150 killed and wounded.

The order has already been issued for the total destruction of the Bala Hissar, and fatigue parties are daily at work carrying off doors, windows, and glass for the new barracks. The whole of the private property of the Amir, barring that looted by the city people during the fire, has been secured and made over to the Amir; whilst on the site of the late arsenal hundreds of coolies are engaged daily pouring water out of large *gurrahs* or vessels, and then digging down in search of Snider cartridges and bodies; the number of Snider cartridges of Dum-Dum manufacture stored there previous to the explosion of the magazine being 810,000.

About half the force still remain encamped on the Siah Sung plateau while the other half have moved into the new cantonments of the Afghans called Sherepul or Sherepur. These cantonments are so extraordinary that they are fully worthy of being described at length.

Within two miles of the city of Kabul, on the north, lies the Bemaru range. This consists of a couple of large conglomerate hills running in a perfectly straight line east and west. These cover a mile of ground in length and are about 250 feet high, sharp and well defined. With both flanks resting on the extremeties runs a line of splendidly built barracks in a semicircular form, thus giving the cantonments the shape of the figure of the letter D. These barracks are quite new, extend nearly 2,000 yards in length, the rooms being 13 feet broad and the outer verandah also 13 feet wide. It is calculated that there is sufficient accommodation in them for 5,500 Europeans, without including verandahs. About 200 yards of one flank of these barracks is clean blown away by the explosion of a magazine on the 7th ultimo by the mutinous troops on their quitting Sherepul to occupy the heights above Kabul. The roof of this long line of barracks has a parapet running all along it, whilst forty feet outside facing the city runs a very thick lofty defensible mud wall utterly unassailable except by artillery. At a distance of every four hundred yards in this line are magnificent gateways which, of course, have been appropriated by the staffs of the various brigadiers.

These barracks are most substantially built and must have cost an enormous sum of money unless the labour employed on them was forced. The wood was all brought from the Shuturgurdan or Hazar Darukt defiles, which we noticed on threading our way through a month ago had been perceptably stripped and thinned out. Ordinarily wood in Kabul is very scarce, all the mountains and hills within sight having been so entirely denuded of the timber with which they were probably clothed some centuries ago that now there is hardly a tuft of grass, certainly not a shrub to be seen on any of them, every hill looking like a heap of loose boulders if not conglomerate, and up to the Shuturgurdan and all through the defile of Dobundi every hill is desolate, barren, and bare. The west flank of the barracks has not yet been completed, but remains in a half finished state. Three new mud forts capable of holding 200 men each protect this side.

The ground enclosed between the Bemaru hills and this long line of fortified barracks is perfectly flat and level, and highly cultivated. A large canal runs through the centre of this land and every hundred yards is irrigated by a branch canal or *rajbarh.*

At the foot of one of the hills the late Amir, Shere Ali Khan, had commenced to construct his new palace. The foundations had only risen about ten feet above the ground. When the work seemed to have stopped, this place, which is about a hundred yards square, had been handed over to the 5th Goorkhas who are constructing their huts outside and inside this solid wall, which, of course, will save them the trouble of building a back wall.

Piles and stacks of good timber lie stored for the construction and completion of this work. This will of course come in handy for fuel in the winter and for the roofing of the huts of Pioneers and Goorkhas. In the barracks the commissariat are laying in a store of five months' provisions as fast at they can buy it, food or supplies being brought in at the rate of *twenty thousand* rupees daily. For as long as British rupees are forthcoming there is no lack in the supply.

I regret to say that owing to stress of work I have been unable as yet to pay a visit to the arsenal since it was burnt, but I have just been informed by an officer who has been spending the whole day there that only about one half of the place or buildings has been burnt down; the remainder he describes as standing uninjured owing to their doors and windows having been bricked up—evidently on account of their containing some stores of sorts.

The extraordinary thing connected with the burning of the arsenal was the non-explosion of the great magazine, in which 400 tons of powder is stored, though the door was blown open and embers cast in the entrance. None of the powder stored therein in earthen jars exploded; had it gone, half the city would have gone likewise. The wall was certainly blown down with the intention of injuring the Goorkha Regiment encamped near it; the wind shifted about 5 p.m., otherwise the main powder magazine must have exploded. One subject has been talked of in camp almost with bated breath. I hardly know whether I am right in mentioning it, but it appears now to be the fact beyond a doubt that Cavagnari's body was dragged through the city, and that the story of his being carried beneath the ruins a night in order to hush up the disgraceful proceedings, and that it was eventually cast into a urinal. The corner in which it was said his body lay was dug out, and some bones of natives and of a horse were discovered, and also a pistol. The grave in which the bodies of the two British officers—Hamilton and Jenkyns—were stated by the Mustafi to lie was exhumed and discovered to contain the bodies of two natives upon which the Mustafi was placed under a guard. Officers of rank, and who are in a position to know, say that there is but little doubt concerning the fate of Cavagnari's body, but that the whole truth has not yet been got at.

OCTOBER 27.

Since I commenced this letter the long expected convoy has arrived, escorted by the Flying Column of General Gough, who immediately returned to the Shuturgurdan to bring back a second one. With this convoy came our long missing and anxiously expected daks—eleven camel loads of letters and papers I was told there were. With what avidity the back numbers of the *Pioneer* from 1st to 18th were read and the Lahore paper, the *Civil and Military Gazette* for the same period. With the convoy came the well-known Dr. Bellew, who writes those wonderfully dry and uninteresting books on Afghanistan (although they may be certainly full of information); also came Mr. Josephs, the head of the field telegraph from the Shuturgurdan, who has been ordered to lay the wire down from Kabul *via* Jagdallak and Gandamack to Jallalabad instead of the Shuturgurdan route; for during the past month as fast as the wire was laid down in the Dobundi defile the intelligent natives cut it up and converted it into slugs for their *gezails.* The Kurrum field telegraph, therefore, ends at Ali Kheyl, beyond which place all troops are removed and wire taken up. With this latter gentleman came the dog of a brother officer of mine, a turnspit. The little beast the day after the battle of Charasia was missing and everybody naturally concluded he had been killed. Strange to relate he turned up a couple of days after in the camp of the Shuturgurdan, looking very hungry, having done these four marches, a total distance of 46 miles, all by himself. I remember a similar case to this in the passage of the Mungear defile. Noticing one day a dog belonging to an officer of the 72nd Highlanders looking wretchedly thin and feeble, I enquired the cause; whereupon he told me that when the attack on the baggage took place this cur (for he was nothing better than a common barrack dog) always being afraid of firing, had bolted back, and had ten days after put in an appearance at Kurrum. Having returned, it is to be presumed, to Ali Kheyl, and finding that place deserted, made tracks for Kurrum over the Peiwar Kotal, a distance of 35 miles more. Being on the subject of dogs reminds me that a sergeant told me that the 72nd lost no end of them at Charasia, as all the regimental dogs followed their corps into the field, and, recklessly exposing themselves to the enemy's fire, consequently suffered severely. Thus many a Tommy Atkins is bewailing the loss of his "poor Tim," which is the common name of the ugly long bodied little cur one sees sticking close to the heels of the British soldier when he takes his evening stroll.

In my next letter I trust to be able to give an account of the captured ordnance. The number of the captured guns and mortars is daily swelled by some new find. Up to date the total is 214. The gun exciting the greatest interest is one bearing the date of 1630 of our year! All these guns, with, of course, some few exceptions, will be destroyed should it be found impracticable to convey them to India.

From the commmencement of September nearly all payments from the field treasure chest will be made in gold, Russian five-rouble pieces, Napoleons, Bukhara *tilas,* &c., having been received in great numbers for receipts, giving a profit of 5 per cent. on the Peshawar treasury, for our treasury is completely out of rupees.

THE TRIAL OF WASUDEO BULWUNT PHADKE AT THE SESSIONS COURT.

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, Nov. 7.

THE trial of Wasudeo Bulwunt Phadke, the notorious outlaw, and fourteen of his accomplices was continued to-day (being the fifth day) at the Sessions Court on the banks of the river Sungum, before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona. The five jurors were in their places when the judge took his seat. This being known to be the last day of the trial, the mass of native spectators was immeasureably greater than on any preceding day. The large court court-room, the yard up to the area gateway, and the extensive outer compound buzzed with the hum of many hundreds of human voices. The mass of spectators, finding no standing room within the space abovementioned, stretched in one place down to the banks of the river itself. Intense excitement prevailed in every direction. The court-room was closely packed from an early hour; and as the day advanced and the crowds swelled by the numbers that kept pouring in, the walls and the branches of some of the trees in the compound were utilised to afford a glimpse of the proceedings in the court. A larger number of foot police than were required on the preceding days as well as several mounted policemen were present to preserve order, Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, and Mr. Narayen Jugonnath Bhide appeared for the Crown. All the vakils for the defence were absent except Mr. Xavier, who appeared for accused Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, and 15.

The judge, in summing up the case to the jury, said they had heard so much in the shape of preface that he did not think it was necessary for him to waste any time by way of a preamble. They had heard all the circumstances of the case from the vakils and his Honour would therefore at once proceed to the evidence against the accused. With reference to accused Wasudeo, his Honour had to make a remark very much the same as the remark properly made by his vakil, namely that the jury were to judge him by the evidence adduced on this trial only, and not to allow their minds to be influenced by anything they had heard or read elsewhere. They had all heard a great deal about the case; but all that was to be dismissed by the jury from their consideration. The first thing the jury had to find was whether, in their opinion, the accused Wasudeo was guilty, under section 121 A., of conspiring to wage war against the Queen Empress; 2ndly, whether he was guilty, under section 122, of collecting men, arms, and ammunition or otherwise preparing to wage war; 3rdly, under section 124 A., of attempting to excite disaffection to the British Government by spoken words; 4thly, under section 395, of committing dacoity at Dhamari; and 5thly, under section 400, of belonging to a party of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity. Under the fourth charge, section 397 had been wrongly cited by a common mistake. In summing up the evidence, his Honour said he might adopt one of two courses, the first of which was that he might take up the evidence against the accused and show how far it was corroborated by the diary and the autobiography; and the second was that he might take up the diary and the autobiography, and then see how far the statements made in them were corroborated by the evidence before the court. His Honour remarked that he would take the latter of these courses. The facts of the case against the accused Wasudeo were that he absconded, that proclamations were issued offering rewards for his apprehension, that he was hunted down as far as the Nizam's dominions, and that with him were found the diary and the autobiography, both written by him, giving full accounts of his proceedings in regard to collecting arms and men, looting Dhamari, going about with gangs of Ramoshis, giving lectures and addresses to the peasants against the British *raj,* and finally with regard to his intention to raise a rebellion by degrees against the British Government. Now, nothing, his Honour remarked, could be a more complete corroboration than the passages cited from the two books, of the evidence adduced before the court. That evidence consisted of the statements of seven witnesses (gives their numbers,) of the confessions of accused Nos. 9, 12, 13, 14 and 15, and of the six witnesses, from 39 to 44, called from Hyderabad to show the proceedings taken by him in the Moglai. All those witnesses furnished accounts of the accused Wasudeo's proceedings and object in confirmation of what was stated in the diary and the autobiography, which in themselves were evidence of the man's intention. (The learned judge then read portions of the evidence which has already been published, with a few remarks here and there, with which it is needless to encumber our columns.) His Honour said he now came to the defence; and with regard to it he confessed he felt himself to be in some difficulty. It was impossible for him to bear it yesterday and hold a grave countenance. It was so absurd as hardly to adm it of being seriously commented on. Wasudeo stated before the magistrate that his object, in accompanying the Ramoshis, was to serve Government by detecting and entrapping them at a certain stage, and that he had expected a reward for his services and to get employment in the Police force. With regard to his lectures and addresses to the people against the British Government, he said his object was to see how much ignorance there existed among the common people. The defence made by Wasudeo by his pleader in this court it was equally impossible to discuss gravely. No blame attached to the pleader if there was nothing better to be said; but really such utter trash as was addressed to the court and the jury required no comment. The plea was not madness, but monomania. If such a plea could hold good for a moment, then Daolatia and Honia, who were tried and punished two years ago, might have pleaded a monomania for dacoity. But the plea was so absurd that it hardly needed to be mentioned seriously. Monomania of any kind is no excuse unless it deranges a man's mind so as to deprive him of all self-control and prevent his realising the consequences of his acts. As to the plea of illness, it was true Wasudeo was ill just at the last; but his Honour remarked that all the main part of the diary and the autobiography was perfectly clear and lucid. Wasudeo's pleader alleged that the diary was "written 'in a manner as if intended to catch dacoits." His Honour would leave it to the jury themselves to judge of such a plea. If he had any such intention, why did he not come in when he was hunted all over the place? As to Wasudeo seeking to enlist the services of mere school boys, it was to be said that they might be thought not dangerous and not likely to be believed if they split; and secondly, that the plan conceived was just the sort of absurd one which foolish boys might be induced to join. With regard to the argument based on the fact of Wasudeo not throwing the diary and the autobiography into the river when he found himself beset by enemies and the police, it was to be remarked that they were things which he could have easily carried about with him. Lastly, as to this attempt at treason being contemptible, his Honour observed that, however contemptible the attempt, it was not the less an attempt, and might do great mischief and cause loss of lives.

The learned judge then went through the evidence as it bore against the other fourteen prisoners, remarking as to N. 6 that it was but fair that the verdict in respect of him should be reserved until the two witnesses he had summoned from Deesa should have been heard. When they arrived, his Honour would trouble the jurors to attend again for a short time to return their verdict after hearing his witnesses. In connection with the charge of belonging to a gang of dacoits, there was no evidence as against certain prisoners except their own confessions. Now, if the jury thought those prisoners were implicated in the Dhamari dacoity, it would be useless to find whether or not they were guilty of a charge of being members of a gang of docoits. Having gone through the whole of the evidence, his Honour remarked that, but for the number of charges, it would not have been necessary to sum up the case at any length. With regard to the accused Wasudeo, his diary would be placed before the jury, and for convenience of reference the two issues of the *Bombay Gazette,* in which it was published, would be handed to the jury together with the copy sent up by the magistrate. As to accused Wasudeo, his Honour said if the jury had any reasonable doubt, they were to give him the benefit of that doubt; and the same remark would apply to the cases of the other prisoners. His Honour told the jury that the common law is that a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds on the unsupported evidence of an accomplice. A recent ruling of the High Court to a contrary effect had been frequently cited to his Honour, who, however, was unable to say whether it had been correctly reported. At the same time, any judge would tell the jury that it was hardly safe to rely upon the evidence of an accomplice when it was not supported by independent testimony.

The case having been summed up in an hour, the jury retired to their room for consultation in which they were engaged for two hours. Meanwhile, the witness Balla Kassinath, Wasudeo's brother-in-law, who retracted the evidence given by him before the magistrate, was brought forward and sent in custody to be tried before Mr. Plunkett on a charge of perjury.

Returning into court soon after 2 p. m., the foreman delivered the unanimous verdict of the jury, who found accused Wasudeo and nine of his accomplices guilty on all the charges preferred against them. Four of the prisoners—three of whom had called evidence to prove an *alibi*—were acquitted and discharged; while a finding with regard to accused No. 6, whose witnesses are to arrive, was reserved as suggested by the judge.

The judge said,—Gentlemen of the jury, you have done your duty without fear or favour as honest citizens in a rather trying case; and I thank you for the trouble you have taken.

The judge, in passing sentence, said.—Wasudeo Balwunt Phadke, you have been convicted on overwhelming evidence of all the charges laid against you. The sentence I am about to pass upon you, owing to the leniency of our Penal Code, I pass with extreme regret. Your mischievous folly has done no harm to the British *raj,* at the same time that it was done no good to any human being except the policemen who have received rewards for good service, while it has brought ruin and misery on hundreds of your fellow-citizens. Of the death of the Pulluspy sepoy as well as of the deaths of those poor mis-guided men, who were shot at Tassoobai Hill, in arms against the authorities, you are morally, though not legally, guilty. The sentence upon you is that you be transported for life.

With regard to the other nine prisoners found guilty of dacoity, his Honour said,—The sentence passed by the court in the Dhamari dacoity case has not, on appeal, been enhanced by the High Court; and I therefore pass upon each of you a similar sentence as in that case, which is that you are sentenced to transportation for ten years each.

Half an hour elapsed before the police and the sowars could in any appreciable degree clear the court and its approaches, which had for the time been taken possession of by the crowds. Meantime, those present in the court-room pressed closer to the condemned prisoners. Upon some of them the sentence told with fearful effect, and with tears in their eyes they ruled the fate which brought them into contact with Wasudeo Bulwunt. The latter, however, though somewhat depressed in spirits, put on an appearance of defiance, making an effort to show himself calm and collected under the "crack of doom" that had finally overtaken him. With smiles and studied laughter at the grief that his fellow-prisoners betrayed, he sought to console them with some such remarks as these—"Fools, we have succeeded in making a name at least." "Many pray to God to relieve their troubled lives; the court has done that for us without our asking for it." He was manacled and removed first from the dock. His father had come to the court in the morning to have a farewell look of him. The other prisoners were removed soon after.

BOMBAY.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Hermann	Sankey.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Selection	The Siege of Rochell	Balfe.
Valse	Alberthe	Rosati.
Quadrille	Chaine de Fleurs	Fenne.
Galop	Akrobaten	Elkoff.

THE VOLUNTEER BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

March	Follow on	J Schmuck.
Overture	Romilda e Constanza	Mayerbeer.
Chorus and Cavatina	Belisario	Donizetti.
Waltz	Hesperus Klange	Gung'l.
Quadrille	La Perichole	C Coote.
Galop	Wings of Love	Karl Meyder.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SALUTE of 13 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on Saturday last on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from Matheran.

A VAGRANT.—George Thomson, a European, was on Saturday last declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT.—Mahomed Oomer was on Saturday last sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper for committing theft of property, consisting of gold ornaments and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 100 belonging to Mundoo Jooma.

AN INDIAN MEDICO.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Pascoal Manoel da Silva, son of the late Mr. A. J. da Silva, head-master of the Ahmednagar Government English School, has successfully passed the examinations for the diplomas of M. R. C. S., England, L. R. C. P., London, and L. S. A. L.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Banne Pema, a coachman of a private shigram, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 30 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for driving his vehicle in a furious manner and thereby causing injury to a Hindu girl, named Ruttonbai.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Babajee Mahadew, a groom in the employ of Dr. Doolittle, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a quantity of horse gram, the property of prisoner's master. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CARRYING EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—Rama Babajee and two other boatmen were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of carrying a larger number of passengers in their respective boats than they were licensed to carry. Two of the prisoners were fined Rs. 15 each and the other Re. 7.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 8th instant:—Horses, 3 lame, 1 sore pasterns; bullocks, 7 lame, 10 sore necks, 7 emaciated, 2 unshod, and one unfit to work. Total number of cases 30; amount of fines Rs. 64-8.

GRIEVIOUS ASSAULT.—A Parsee, named Ruttonjee Cooverjee, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of committing a grievous assault on the night previous at Dhobi Talav on the person of one F. Pereira. He was fined Rs. 150, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment, and was bound over to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 200. Rs. 100 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

CHEATING.—Rama Babajee was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of cheating, thereby inducing one Pandoorung Vishnoo to deliver to him (prisoner) the sum of Rs. 16 on the pretence that a certain ornament was made of gold knowing that the article was made of a very inferior metal. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTING TO FABRICATE FALSE EVIDENCE.—Bhandkie Vittoba was on Saturday last committed by Mr. P. Ryan to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, charged with attempting to fabricate false evidence and attempting to cause disappearance of evidence in the late Mahim murder case, by criminally intimidating Govind Coosbna, a witness for the prosecution in that case, by threatening him with grievous bodily injury.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Mazgaon on view of the body of Kalloo Hussein, a lascar attached to the P. and O. steamship Peshawur, who had accidentally fallen from the gang-way of that vessel to a lighter that was lying alongside the ship, and died about ten minutes after the occurrence from the effects of injuries he had thereby sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st November, 1879, was 22,076 maunds, and in money Rs. 9,118. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 1st Nov., 1879.	Week ending 2nd Nov., 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 263	Mds 717	...	Mds 454
Amount	Rs. 64	Rs. 220	...	Rs. 156
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 26,838	Mds 43,875	...	Mds 17,037
Amount	Rs. 6,231	Rs. 9,448	...	Rs. 3,217
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 11,187	Mds. 3,932	Mds 7,255	...
Amount	Rs. 3,976	Rs. 1,904	Rs. 2,072	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	......	Mds 387		Mds 387
Amount	......	Rs. 980		Rs. 980
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,009	Mds 6,178	...	Mds 2,169
Amount	Rs. 4,161	Rs. 5,869	...	Rs. 1,708
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 38,161	Mds 32,045	Mds 6,116	...
Amount	Rs. 10,556	Rs. 10,109	Rs. 447	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 1,800	Mds 13,38[illegible]	..	Mds 11,588
Amount	Rs. 577	Rs. 4,187	..	Rs. 3,610
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 4,054	Mds 6,121	...	Mds 2,067
Amount	Rs. 2,256	Rs. 3,243	...	Rs. 987
DRY FRUITS—				
Weight	Mds 10,818	Mds 6,120	Mds 4,698	..
Amount	Rs. 3,762	Rs. 2,461	Rs. 1,301	...
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—				
Weight	Mds 6,166	Mds 4,913	Mds 1,253	...
Amount	Rs. 1,947	Rs. 1,391	Rs. 556	...
GRASS—				
Weight	Mds 12,419	Mds 9,501	Mds 2,918	...
Amount	Rs. 1,037	Rs. 777	Rs. 260	...
TOBACCO—				
Weight	Mds 5,961	Mds 4,207	Mds 1,754	...
Amount	Rs. 2,524	Rs. 1,809	Rs. 715	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 37,431	Mds 49,799	...	Mds 12,368
Amount	Rs. 14,432	Rs. 18,243	...	Rs. 3,811
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 1,59,107	Mds 1,81,183	...	Mds 22,076
Amount	Rs. 51,523	Rs. 60,641	...	Rs. 9,118

THE TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The increase in weight of goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 1st November 1879, was 2,594 maunds and the decrease in money Rs. 10,662. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1878 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 1st Nov., 1879.	Week ending 2nd Nov., 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 5,707	Mds 2,481	Mds 3,226	...
Amount	Rs. 5,285	Rs. 3,471	Rs. 1,814	...
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 90,399	Mds 18,070	Mds 72,329	..
Amount	Rs. 55,228	Rs. 10,521	Rs. 44,707	..
OTHER FOOD GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,03,942	Mds 1,78,582	...	..
Amount	Rs. 50,715	Rs. 1,06,391	...	..
LINSEED—				
Weight	Mds 1,975	.. }	..	..
Amount	Rs. 665	..	..	..
TEELSEED—				
Weight	Mds 7,536	.. } *	...	Mds 62,011
Amount	Rs. 3,954	..	...	Rs. 49,604
OTHER SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,768	..	..	...
Amount	Rs. 1,058	.. }	..	...
SUGAR AND JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 5,624	.. } †	..	...
Amount	Rs. 3,927	..	..	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 43,618	Mds 32,725	Mds 10,893	..
Amount	Rs. 20,701	Rs. 18,156	Rs. 2,545	..
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,140	Mds. 29	Mds 2,111	..
Amount	Rs. 7,827	Rs. 107	Rs. 7,720	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 15,607	Mds 13,847	Mds 1,760	...
Amount	Rs. 24,026	Rs. 21,360	Rs. 2,666	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,52,843	Mds 1,84,181	...	Mds 25,714
Amount	Rs. 1,00,107	Rs. 1,21,364	...	Rs. 20,330
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 4,32,459	Mds 4,29,865	Mds 2,594	..
Amount	Rs. 2,73,698	Rs. 2,84,360	...	Rs. 10,662

* Included last year in "Grain and Seed."
† ,, ,, ,, "General Goods."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s. s. SURAT, Captain W. E. Breeze, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Colonel Bruce
Mrs Mackinnon and infant
Mr M Logan
Colonel E O Leggatt
Mrs W A Baker.

FOR BRINDISI.—Major H E Becher.

FOR VENICE.

Mrs T W Nicolay
Major O Barnes
Mr F W R Fryer.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Blondel
Captain Jackson.

FOR ADEN.

Major Hopkins
Mr Wm Wright.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.

THIS Company continues to perform to full houses and will go on doing so every night until further notice. The entertainment is characterised by bright scenery, lively music, and amusing situations, and is well worth a visit. The Harlequinade carries one back to Christmas pantomimes at home, the figures being most cleverly managed. The song "If ever I cease to love," comprises a few local hits in which the Governor as usual comes in for a share. Altogether the performance is considerably above the level of the class of entertainments to which we are accustomed in India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KABUL.

KABUL, Nov. 7.

Butkhak, Nov. 4—A reconnaissance under Colonel Knowles, 67th Foot, explored the Khurd-Kabul Pass yesterday unopposed. The road is extremely easy, but the stream, which is about a foot deep, has to be crossed several times. The road rises with an easy imperceptible gradient the whole way. The reconnoitring party returned by another route which turns Khurd-Kabul, but here a kotal or elevation 800 feet high had to be crossed. This latter pass was perfectly dry. Sir F. Roberts accompanied us.

A very large convoy has arrived from the Shuturgurdan, together with the 3rd Sikhs and numbers of furlough men.

General Gough's column has again started to collect the revenue of certain districts.

General Macpherson marches through the Khurd-Kabul to-day with his whole Brigade and shortly after to Jugdulluck.

KABUL (THRO' JALLALABAD), Nov. 8.

Kabul, Oct. 31—Daily letters daks are now regularly established between Kabul and Jallalabad.

Yakub Khan proposes to surrender the property of Abdula Jan's mother which he had plundered her of amounting to, it is said, seventy lakhs in gold. A party of soldiers have been sent to the city to dig it up.

The British troops on the Shuturgurdan have now been entirely withdrawn.

KABUL (THRO' JALLALABAD), Nov. 8.

A strong brigade departs for Butkhak on the 1st inst., nine miles towards Jugdulluck. On return of General Gough from Dhushi further orders will be received.

A second convoy from the Shuturgurdan ought to arrive in a day or two. We take ten days' rations. I will try a special messenger to Gandamack. Communcations will be opened up and some fighting expected.

KABUL (THRO' JALLALABAD), Nov. 8.

General Macpherson's Brigade arrived at Butkhak, where it halts a couple of days to make reconnaissances. On the 4th inst. a stage in the direction of the tomb of Baba Isah will be made.

General Roberts visits the camp.

About a week ago a dak sent through the Khurd-Kabul Pass was looted by Asmutula Khan's Ghilzais under command of his naibs Kader and Sadu with some 800 men. Yesterday Sadu came in to the Head-Quarters Camp to make terms, and returning, paid a visit to our Camp and informed us that he was to receive Rs. 28,000 a year to keep open the Khurd-Kabul Pass. Written from Butkhak 2nd Nov.

KABUL (THRO' JALLALABAD), Nov. 8.

Kabul, Nov. 1—A strong brigade of four corps with 4 guns marched to-day towards Jugdulluck to open up communication with the Khyber column. Loodiana disease has broken out. In the 12th Bengal Cavalry there were nine cases. The camp has been moved.

The act of Yakub Khan having pointed out the whereabout of his money leads to the conclusion that he is making arrangements for a speedy departure to Hindustan. Eight lakhs of treasure found were in gold. Transfer of troops from Siah Sung to Sherepur cantonments completed to-day.

Nights excessively cold and days very warm. Troops suffering a good deal from bowel disease.

I understand that a large convoy of sick and details will return shortly to India before the Khurd-Kabul is closed by snow.

Public opinion unanimously asserts that General Hill is the right man in the right place as Governor of Kabul. It is very evident that the city people both fear and respect him. He daily sits in the Kotwali from 11 to 5, getting through an enormous amount of work with great rapidity.

DISCOVERY OF MORE TREASURE AT KABUL.

KABUL (THRO' JALLALABAD,) Nov. 8.

Kabul, Oct. 31—About ten lakhs of treasure have been found concealed in the city.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

JUNCTION OF THE KHYBER AND KURRUM COLUMNS.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

General Macpherson and General Bright met on the 6th inst. at Kattasang.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GOUGH'S FORCE AT KABUL.

CLOSING OF THE SHUTURGURDAN ROUTE.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, Nov. 9.

Kabul, Nov. 5.—To-day General Roberts rode out to Beuishahar to meet General Gough's force, the arrival of which here closes the Shuturgurdan route. While the force was halted outside the Bala Hissar gate General Roberts complimented the troops upon their gallant defence of the Shuturgurdan, and said there was no fitter place to thank them than under the walls of the Bala Hissar, to the capture of which they had indirectly contributed. The General referred to the admirable way in which Colonel Money defended the Shuturgurdan; to the bravery of Major Griffiths who, although wounded, went into action with his men; and also called out the native non-commissioned officer who behaved so gallantly at Karatiga and Surkai Kotal on the 14th ult., and spoke words of praise to him.

General Baker's Brigade goes out for a few days into the Kohistan Charikar, that being the destination of an amount of treasure seized at Kabul and reckoned at nine lacks.

More prisoners are being brought in daily.

THE AMIR'S ABDICATION AND KANDAHAR.

Kandahar, Nov. 7.—The announcement of the Amir's abdication and the assumption of authority by the British has been received by the population generally with pleasure, the only exceptions being by priests and the old servants of Dost Mahomed's family.

Two cases of fanaticism have occurred. A Kakar follower of Sahib Jahan attacked and wounded two men in Molloy's camp before being secured. The second case occurred here, a sepoy of the 15th Sikhs being stabbed to death by two men, who escaped. The Sirdar of Kandahar has offered a reward of five thousand rupees for their capture, and also has issued a proclamation pointing out the folly of such deeds.

Colonel Le Mesurier and Major Campbell, of the Artillery, leave for India.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AT QUETTA.

QUETTA, Nov. 8.

His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Sir R. Sandeman, and Major Rivett-Carnac left Quetta on the evening of the 6th for Durwaza in the Bolan. They visited Dozan on the 7th, and rode round to Mustung, returning to Quetta on the morning of the 8th. They go on to Khoshdil Khan-ke-Killah on the 9th and to Chaman on the 10th. The Governor received a deputation of the residents and merchants this afternoon.

THE VICEROYS VISIT TO GWALIOR.

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

Sir George Couper meets the Viceroy at Agra and will accompany His Excellency to Gwalior on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to that place.

Lord Lytton will be asked to open the Sindia State Railway from the banks of the Chambal cantonments to Morar.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

The official enquiry by the Collector of Arconum into the late railway accident concluded on Friday night at Arconum after four days' sitting and the examination of thirty witnesses. Captain Henry, who was in charge of the deceased Sappers, complained that the men were put in the weakest carriages. Evidence showed that two hours were allowed to elapse before any assistance was rendered, though Arconum was only four miles distant from the scene of the accident. The Engineer of the line declared the accident could not have been foreseen, but the gang maistry of the railway coolies declared they had repeatedly warned the Permanent Way Inspector for months past regarding the dangerous state of the bank. After the accident the line 400 yards lower down sank two feet for a distance of thirty yards. The Collector has not yet announced his decision.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RUMOURED DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Rumours are current, which, however, require confirmation, that a dissolution of Parliament is imminent.

THE IRON TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Cleveland iron masters have advanced the wages of their furnacemen ten per cent.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Board of Trade returns of exports for the Past month amount to £17,625,000, showing an increase of £437,500 as compared with the same period last year.

LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Latest advices from Cape Town state that Sir Garnet Wolseley will resume hostilities against Secocoeni if he refuses to submit to British terms.

REFORMS IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Baker Pasha will be appointed to a high post in Armenia.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. The rumours lately current that he was seriously ill are exaggerated.

THE KAISER-I-HIND.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 8.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, which grounded on Lake Timsah, has been successfully floated off after unloading her cargo.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	56,000 Bales
Amount forwarded	8,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Cotton	8,000 do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton	82,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton..................	296,000 do.
Do. do. of Surats..................	72,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London....	53,000 do.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings............................	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-10½
40's Mule Twist............................	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.........	115½
Bar Silver............................	53 7-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight......	1s. 8 9-16d

The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce favours us with the following telegram, reporting on the state of the cotton crop in the Berars, from the Commissioner H. A. D., dated Amraoti, 8th inst., circulated for the information of the members of the Chamber:—"Cotton good and particularly forward. A very early season may be anticipated."

The directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

The Lahore paper hears from Dera Ismail Khan that after two months the 4th Sikh Infantry will relieve the 3rd Punjab Infantry, which will return from Kullachi to cantonments. The troops at Kullachi will be under the command of Colonel Rynd, 3rd Punjab Infantry, the senior officer.

A portion of the 5th Fusiliers, with a battery of field artillery from Campbellpore, has been ordered up to Kohat, with a view, it is believed, to support General Tytler. The rest of the Fusiliers will, for the present, halt on the left bank of the Indus to await contingencies.

Under the rules laid down by the Government of India in 1876, in connection with memorials, the submission of joint memorials was prohibited; and it was ordered that a memorial must be in the memorialist's own words, not a copy of a set form for general adoption, and not in print; also that the memorialist must be personally interested in the subject of his memorial. The Secretary of State has considered it desirable that these rules shall be slightly modified, so as to make it clear that there is no desire, on the part of the Government, to prevent the interchange of individual opinions; and so that the personal interest requisite to give a *locus standi* to a memorialist may be indirect.

A special telegram to the Allahabad paper states that Kohima was relieved by Colonel Johnstone and 2,000 Manipuries on the 27th October. The Nagas were besieging the stockade by steady advance behind the entrenchments, and intended to set fire to the stockade, compelling the garrison to evacuate. Detachments of the 42nd and 43rd have arrived at Kohima. The 44th Regiment will arrive at Samaguting on the 6th November.

A special telegram to the *Englishman* from Kandahar states that on Nov. 4 a proclamation, identical in its terms with that issued at Kabul, has been notified in an assembly there. The city magnates, merchants, and Mullahs were warned that it would apply to Kandahar, but in consideration of their reasonable behaviour they would be ruled by their own Governor, Shere Ali's son, ruler of Girishk.

In an official resolution the Bengal Government observes that, in the Dacca Division, the licence-tax was received with general dissatisfaction, increased in some cases by irregularities on the part of the circle officers. The low minimum of taxable income was the chief point objected to; and this cause of complaint has now been removed. The Commissioner of Dacca remarks, however, that on the whole "people have not grumbled more than they do in England when an extra penny is added to their income-tax." In the Orissa Division, the licence-tax "excited a good deal of grumbling," but the Commissioner abstains from comparisons, and only makes a passing allusion to the fact. The Lieutenant-Governor complains of his reticence. In the Chota Nagpur Division, says the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the administration report, the licence-tax was disliked, but excited seemingly less discussion than in other parts of Bengal. In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, where the mass of the people consists of uneducated agriculturists, who show but little interests in public affairs, there was enough feeling in this matter to make the Commission report that the licence-tax was very unpopular. The people especially objected not against the details of the law, but against its general principle. Those who were assessed murmured not so much because they were taxed unjustly or excessively, but because their rich neighbours who followed no trade or calling were untaxed. Lord Ulick Browne, the Commissioner, writes: "In small agricultural villages it frequently happens that the only persons taxed are those who can least afford to pay, though the assessment may be only one or two rupees."

A special telegram to the Lahore paper from Thull states that three companies of the 85th Regiment strengthened Baddesh Kheyl camp on the 29th October; as that Captain Plowden, chief political officer, and Mr. Walker, assistant political officer, 3rd Brigade Kurrum field force, arrived on the same day. A large number of the enemy assembled on the hills and appeared in the plain at noon on the 31st October. A detachment of all three arms moved out, Colonel Rogers commanding. The enemy retired up the hills and were only accessible by artillery fire; after a few rounds from the guns the force returned to camp. The enemy is reported to have promptly dispersed to their homes, never having before been under the fire of guns. General Watson passed through to Kurrum on 1st November.

Referring to the formal orders of the Viceroy that the Theosophist deputation, who were treated as Russian spies, should not be any longer subject to interference, the *Theosophist* of November says:—"From the bottom of our hearts we thank his Lordship for having with one single word rubbed the vile stain off our reputations. We thank Lord Lytton rather than the Viceroy, the gentleman, who hastened to redress a wrong that the Viceroy might have overlooked. The high official has but done an act of justice, and would not have been wholly blameable if, under the temporary pressure of political work of the highest importance, he had put it off to the Greek kalends. We love to feel that we owe this debt of gratitude to the son of one whose memory will ever be dear and sacred to the heart of every true theosophist; to the son of the author of 'Zanoni,' 'A Strange Story,' 'The Coming Race,' and the 'House and the Brain;' one who ranked higher than any other in the small number of genuine mystical writers, for he knew what he was talking about, which is more than can be said of other writers in this department of literature. Once more we thank Lord Lytton for having prompted the Viceroy."

In Mr. V. Ball's paper on the coal fields and coal production of India it was stated that the estimated total coal-bearing area of this country is 30,000 square miles. So far as is known, only three countries contain larger areas, *viz.*, the United States 500,000 square miles, China 400,000, and Australia 240,000. About a million tons of coal are consumed yearly by Indian factories and railways, of which about half is produced locally, and the remainder imported. There are the Punjab coal mines, for the working of which, according to Reuter, a company is being organized in London. If good coal can really be worked in the Punjab, the fact is of the highest importance to the railways of Upper India.

The Maharaja of Gwalior has received official intimation of the Viceroy's desire to visit him next month. The occasion will doubtless direct public interest to a subject about which our correspondent has written a long letter,—the architectural features of Sindia's capital.

The telegraph line from Tchikislar across the Persian frontier to Astrabad, Sharad, Teheran, and Tabris has been finished. The Russian officers at Teheran can now, as the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* remarks, send messages to St. Petersburg in their own tongue.

The district reports on the weather and crops in Bengal for the week ended the 1st November represent the prospects as generally very good, though more rain would do good in Bankura, Midnapur, Maimansing and Maubhum. The health of the people was on the whole good, though fever was prevalent in some districts. Prices showed a tendency to fall, and the relief houses in the Dhaka district were being closed. On the 26th of October there was a cyclone in the Cox Bazaar sub-division of Chittagong. The amount of damage had not been ascertained, but it was chiefly confined to that sub-division and Satkaria.

Amongst the proposed reductions in the Military Department, it is reported that Chakrata is to be abandoned altogether as a station for European troops, and Landour reduced to a convalescent depôt.

The Raja of Jhind has left Simla for his own territory. He is said to have been much pleased with his visit.

A very grave charge is brought by the *London Gazette* against a brave soldier now dead. In describing the circumstances under which poor Hamilton, killed at Kabul, had some months earlier won the Victoria Cross at Futtehabad, the *Gazette* says, "In this charge Lieutenant Hamilton, seeing Sowar Dowlut Ram down and attacked by three of the enemy, while entangled with his horse (which had been killed,) rushed to the rescue, *and followed by a few of his men, cut down all three*, and saved the life of Sowar Dowlut Ram." There is some doubt as to whether it was Lieutenant Hamilton, Sowar Dowlut Ram, or the enemy who was entangled with somebody's horse (which had been killed). But there is no question that the *Gazette* seriously affirms that Lieutenant Hamilton, having been followed by a few of his men in an attempt to rescue a native officer, rewarded their fidelity by cutting down three of them.

Captain Vernon Chater, 91st Highlanders, lately returned to England from Zululand, invalided, has been reappointed aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, and will leave England as soon as his health is sufficiently restored to join the viceregal court at Ottawa.

Mr. Malcolm Low's candidature for the representation of the St. Andrew's burghs will be contested by Mr. J. Scarlett Campbell, late judge of the chief court, Lahore, as the Liberal representative.

Attempts are being made to induce the Government of England to prosecute Mr. Parnell, M.P., for exciting agrarian outrages in Ireland.

The *Economist* denies Sir Stafford Northcote's assertion at Dublin that we are still paying off debt. If we turn to the Statistical Abstract we see that the total of the National Debt amounted in March, 1877, to 775,873,713*l*. In March, 1878, it had increased to 777,781,596*l*., a growth of nearly two millions, and in March last it had risen to 778,078,840*l*. Instead of a reduction, therefore, there has been a large increase. It may, however, be said that what Sir Stafford Northcote meant to assert was merely that since the present Government came into power the debt had been reduced. Let us see, then, what has been done in this direction, and how it compares with previous efforts. As a fact, between 1869 and 1874 the debt was reduced by 26,197,000*l*., whereas in the five years ended March last the reduction was only 1,295,000*l*. As to the slowness with which debt is now being paid off there can thus be no question; but that the immensely lower rate of speed is dictated by a deliberate policy is a revelation. What, in that case, is to be said of Sir Stafford Northcote's new sinking fund? Was it not to enable him to pay off debt more rapidly and more regularly than before that he raised the annual debt charge from about twenty-seven to twenty-eight millions? And now that the policy of a slow reduction of debt is acknowledged, on what grounds can the sinking fund be longer maintained? The system of paying off debt with one hand only to incur fresh obligations with the other is wasteful, involving, as it does, unnecessary commissions and expenses. It is, moreover, injurious. It has resulted in the accumulation of an unmanageable mass of floating liabilities, which impair the credit of the Government and may prove a cause of disturbance to trade and the money market. The sooner, therefore, it is abandoned the better. If Sir Stafford Northcote from set purpose does not wish to reduce the debt at present, it would be better not to make a pretence of doing so.

The *Straits Times* tells us that "a Netherlander and a Frenchman have arrived at Padang to ascertain the possibility of successfully working the gold mines on the West Coast of Sumatra."

The proposed cotton spinning company at Shanghai has collapsed for want of sufficient funds.

Under the auspices of General Von Kauffman, M. Méjou has begun to publish an alphabetical and systematic index of the books about Central Asia which he has collected. During the last ten years, M. Méjou has got together upwards of 3,000 books and articles relating to Central Asia in general, and to the Russian province of Turkestan in particular. Most of them are in Russian. The present instalment of M. Méjou's index gives the titles, publishers, and date of publication of some 2,000 books and articles.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal Offices, on Friday afternoon, to consider the budget estimates for 1880, and for the appointment of auditors for the ensuing year. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik occupied the chair. There were also present:—Messrs. James Bapty, T. Blaney, E. B. Carroll, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, G. Geary, D. E. Gostling, J. Greaves, D. S. Kemp, T. B. Kirkham, J. Y. Lang, F. Mathew, Sir F. H. Souter, Messrs. H. E. Jacomb, Atmaram Pandorang, Bhungwandas Purshotumdas, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Dadabhoy, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C., Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady, Hurrychand Sadashewjee, Joomabhoy Laljee, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Pherozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Shantaram Narayen, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Dr. Blaney, in placing the budget before the meeting, said he should venture to make a few remarks in explanation. In the first place they had an opening cash balance for 1880, inclusive of one lakh of rupees which they were required to keep in hand by the Act, of Rs. 6,29,197, as compared with Rs. 4,65,000 in 1879. Their receipts in 1880 were estimated to amount to Rs. 30,88,250 against Rs. 31,41,850 in 1879. Their expenditure, including the balance of one lakh, would amount to Rs. 31,93,606 as compared with Rs. 30,91,606 in 1879. The Town Council proposed to increase the expenditure in the present budget by Rs. 75,500 on debt charges which must be met by Rs. 1,100 in printing for the Town Council; by Rs. 2,520 for assessment books; by Rs. 11,340 for pumping; by Rs. 5,500 for market repairs; by Rs. 1,600 for Victoria Gardens; by Rs. 400 for Elphinstone Circle Gardens; by Rs. 6,300 for water works salaries; by Rs. 6,090 for lighting; by Rs. 2,164 for police hospital; by Rs. 500 for education; by Rs. 7,112 for salaries and new appointment; and by Rs. 4,805 for town duties collection, making a total of Rs. 1,24,931. The expenditure was proposed to be decreased in the public health department by Rs. 5,581; the road making contract had been decreased Rs. 2,281; the road repairs had been diminished Rs. 4,100; the drainage establishment had been diminished Rs. 1,380; pensions Rs. 5,000; clothing to peons Rs. 2,179; meat carriage Rs. 2,060; less new works, chiefly new Municipal building, Rs. 81,473, making a total decrease in the expenditure of Rs. 1,04,404, leaving a net increase on the year of Rs. 20,527. Although there was an excess of about Rs. 2,850 over the estimate of 1879 in the assessment and collection departments, there actually was, as the Corporation would remember, a saving made by the Commissioner of Rs 14,000, on the amalgamation of the two departments, over the actuals of 1879. This was also another reduction of expenditure. The total income for the year 1880, including the surplus cash balance, was Rs. 37,17,377. In 1879 it stood at Rs. 36,06,850. Deducting the expenditure from the income of the year, there was left a surplus of Rs. 5,23,771. In 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884 their debt charges would be increased in consequence of the loans which had been taken up. In these four years the debt charges would be increased at the rate of Rs. 1,10,000 per year. Now what were they to do in these four years to provide this Rs. 1,0,000 per year for debt charges, unless they devoted the surplus balance to it. The debt charges would amount in the aggregate to Rs. 4,40,000, and if they put the cash balance to the payment of the debt charges they found themselves with a balance of Rs. 83,771, and this sum, the Town Council recommended, should be applied to the execution of new works in the ensuing year, as detailed in statement number 13 of the budget. Then the financial position of to-day, with reference to the budget, was, that in a strict sense there were no cash balance at all, if they considered that this Rs. 4,40,000 represented a sum which they would have to pay for debt charges during next few years. It was simply a reserve which the Commissioner very justly thought, and the Town Council agreed with him, should be devoted to the payment of these debt charges during the next four years in order that they might not have to ask the Corporation to increase the taxation. He thought that the Corporation would agree with the Town Council that this reserve should be left untouched. If this was done then they would enable the Town Council to fulfil the pledge given when the last drainage loan was sanctioned, viz:—that they would be able to go on providing for debt charges on account of the new drainage loan and the new Tulsi loan without any resort to additional taxation. Their budgets would go on smoothly, and would not be disturbed in any way, and the public would not be called upon suddenly to increase the amount paid either for the consolidated rate, the water rate, or any other rate. To devote this surplus cash balance to the reduction of any rates would not be a wise proceeding. Taxation, as they all knew, was one of those things which nobody liked—even ordinary taxation—but when they came to ask a man to pay Rs. 20 this year and Rs. 30 next year, he immediately wanted to know the reason. The Town Council had recommended only Rs. 83,771 to be appropriated to new works. They could not, for the reasons given—though they would willingly have done so—recommend the execution of other new works. They were still without a Municipal building, and without a Town Hall, which was a singular fact when they considered that hardly any institution in the world, so large as the Municipal institution of Bombay, was without its own building. Coming to the receipts for the ensuing year they would see by the budget that the consolidated rate would yield Rs. 9,90,100, or Rs. 17,000 in excess of last year. The Town Council knew nothing about the assessment of the city, and were as ignorant on that point as the Corporation was. There had been a good deal of discussion in the Corporation with reference to the assessment, and he was very happy to state that that discussion appeared to have done a very great deal of good. The Commissioner had asked them to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 45,000, in order to secure the services of several reliable men who would take charge of the re-assessment of the city, but he was very sorry to say that recommendation was rejected. He believed, however, that the assessments were going on fairly well, and that instead of a diminished revenue they would get an increased revenue (applause); and that the Commissioner was doing his utmost to render the working of the department more efficient than it had hitherto been. The Commissioner had framed a new set of rules, and as the assessments came in he was able to check them thoroughly. This must be a very great source of satisfaction to the Corporation, for any revenue which was obtained in this direction was clearly revenue which the city had been unjustly deprived of in the past. There was a falling off of Rs. 23,000, which was probably due to an unwise reduction in the collection staff for public conveyances some time since. The staff had now been placed upon its former basis, and there was every reason to believe that a large portion of this sum would be recovered. The water rate this year was the same as last year, but as necessary measures were in progress for preventing waste, the income would probably be increased when they were enforced. In town duties there was a falling off of Rs. 84,000. This was not strictly a case in which there was a falling off. The Corporation would remember that it passed a resolution, sanctioning refunds in every case up to Rs. 5. The rule formerly was that no refunds were allowed under Rs. 10, and the result of this new rule was a loss of Rs. 50,000. He was glad that the rule had been passed, as the refunds never ought to have been theirs. The trade had got the benefit of the rule, and the benefit ought to be theirs. Under miscellaneous receipts they found Rs. 16,000 more than in the present year. This sum, he was very glad to tell them, arose from extra receipts on account of market and other fees. Coming to the receipts for the ensuing year, they would see that the consolidated rate would yield Rs. 9,90,100, or Rs. 17,000 in excess of last year. The decrease in the revenue would be about Rs. 53,500. The Council had felt the necessity of exercising a careful economy, but the Corporation would observe that nowhere had that economy been practised at the expense of efficiency. For extraordinary emergencies the Council were able from experience to trust to savings that would be made during the year to supply any urgent want. He thought that on this review of the budget he was entitled to congratulate the Corporation on the sound financial condition of the institution over which it so ably presided. The Corporation established in 1873 had now completed an existence of seven years, and it might be profitable and even desirable to review the history of that period, which, although brief, represented a small cycle in the history of a community. By doing so, he thought, a very great insight would be thrown upon the working of the Municipal institution of which the Corporation formed a part. The Corporation would remember that when it was formed seven years ago as an elective institution it was to a great extent an experimental measure in this country, and no doubt the public and the ratepayers would be glad to know how that work had been carried out. On taking a short review of the matter it occurred to him that the Corporation had shown in these seven years, from the date of its establishment, that it had a very vigorous life. It had very satisfactorily sustained its reputation as a working body, and so far as the elective principle was concerned, it had not proved a failure, but on the contrary had proved a decided success. The Corporation was given to the city in 1865, but for the first six years of its existence it was simply a Corporation of the Bench of Justices. During the last seven years it had been established as a Corporation on the elective principle. They might talk a great deal of nonsense in that hall—(hear, hear; and laughter),—and they might talk a great deal too much—(applause and renewed laughter)—but the test of their work rested not upon their sayings, but upon their doings (hear, hear). He thought it would be wise to place before them a review of their work during this period, because they were not only considerably misunderstood, but grievously misrepresented beyond the limits of that hall. He had often been solemnly assured that the Municipality—meaning the Commissioner, the Town Council, and the Corporation—was an engine of oppression, a body without a character or reputation, whose pleasure it was to squeeze the pockets of the ratepayers to the utmost, and to squander the funds so obtained in the most reckless manner. During the seven years of the present Corporation the total income had been Rs. 2,21,55,133, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,19,24,314. The loans raised during the period of the existence of the Corporation had been, balance of 1st four lakhs Tulsi loan, Rs. 2,00,000; Tulsi water works loan, Rs. 36,00,000; surface drainage loan, Rs. 6,00,000; and new drainage loan, Rs. 27,00,000; making a total of Rs. 71,00,000. The loans actually taken up were, balance of first Tulsi loan Rs. 2,00,000; Tulsi loan up to 1878, Rs. 25,00,000; up to 1879, Rs. 5,50,000; and new drainage loan, Rs. 26,93,976, making a total of Rs. 59,43,976. The total expenditure from income in seven years had been Rs. 2,19,24,314: the total expenditure from loans Rs. 59,43,976; and the advances from cash balance in excess of the Tulsi loan raised amounted to Rs. 6,41,276. The amount of money they had spent in seven years was Rs. 2,85,09,566. Now he came to some most interesting facts in connection with the Corporation——

Mr. Lang said he did not wish to interrupt Dr. Blaney, but he was under the impression that they came to discuss the budget, and not the past history of the Corporation. What Dr. Blaney said would be all very well in print, but he thought he was hardly in order in entering into the subject on that occasion.

Dr. Blaney said he was discussing the taxation of the city, which had an important bearing on the budget. In continuation of his speech Dr. Blaney remembered that when the Corporation was established, the now consolidated rate was 10 per cent. made up as follows:—house rate, 6 per cent.; police rate, 2 per cent.; and lighting rate, 2 per cent. In 1874 the Corporation reduced it to 9 per cent. and it stood at 9 per cent. now. On this item alone the Corporation had reduced taxation in six years to the extent of Rs. 6,60,000. That was to say, if the Corporation had not done what their hostile critics said had not been done, the ratepayers would not have had the Rs. 6,60,000 which had been remitted to them, and the Corporation would have had an additional six lakhs for new works. In 1873 the water rate was, by meter, to the public, Rs. 1 per 1,000 gallons, to Government, annas 10 and pies 8 per 1,000 gallons; by assessment, on the first hundred rupees it was 5 per cent., on the second hundred rupees 2½ per cent., and on the third hundred rupees 1½ per cent. In 1874 these rates were reduced thus: by meter to the public, 12 annas per 1,000 gallons; to Government, 8 annas per 1,000 gallons; by assessment on the first hundred rupees it was 3 per cent., on the second hundred rupees 2 per cent. and on the third hundred rupees 1½ per cent. This rate had been continued ever since. This reduction of 25 per cent. on the water rate represented a reduction of about Rs. 1,15,000 a year, on Rs. 6,90,000 in six years. Hence the ratepayers of the city had obtained a very sensible relief in six years, a relief amounting to no less sum than Rs. 13,50,000. The most sanguine member of the Corporation could scarcely have expected that the ordinary wants of the city could be fully provided for if so large a reduction of revenue were made; certainly he would have been ready to say that no large works of progress, such as drainage and water supply, could have been undertaken without raising the house rate; and yet here were the facts, and he would ask the public to judge the Corporation by these facts. But further, when the Corporation was established in 1873, no new works were in progress because no funds were available. In 1874 there was a surplus, even with a diminished income, and they had found a surplus in every succeeding year. Thus from 1874 until now the Corporation had provided for new works out of revenue, apart from works undertaken out of loans, the fairly liberal sum of Rs. 7,91,082. The public necessities and conveniences had been provided for in a regular and systematic way, while a part of this expenditure on new works had gone towards reproductive works, and providing permanent property, such, for instance, as dhobie lines, milch cattle stables, and markets. During the past seven years a greater expenditure had been incurred for providing burying grounds than in any previous seven years. They had undertaken the maintenance of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital at an annual recurring charge of Rs. 36,000. The Corporation had met the almost unreasonable expectation of the ratepayers, and the wishes of the police by increasing the charge for lighting far above the amount which the 2 per cent. lighting rate provided. The extra cost for lighting now amounted to Rs. 50,000. They fetched coal from a long distance, and thus used the most costly kind of lighting, and every ratepayer claimed a street lamp to himself (laughter). In 1873 the income from property and miscellaneous sources was Rs. 3,16,457, and their present estimate was Rs. 3,78,400, or an excess of Rs. 61,943. The income of the city was in 1873 Rs. 3,324,108; in 1880 it would be Rs. 30,88,250; or Rs. 2,35,855 less than in 1873. The expenditure of the city was in 1873 Rs. 30,44,557; in 1880 it would be Rs. 31,77,377, including Rs. 83,771 for new works. They had increased debt charges. The total expenditure on the Tulsi water works up to 31st October, 1879, was Rs. 3,736,662. The total expenditure on the surface drainage works (Love Grove sluices) up to the 31st October, 1879, was Rs. 1,53,614; the total expenditure on the new drainage works up to 31st October, 1879, was Rs. 2,72,815; and the total expenditure on the Bhunderwada water supply improvement up to 31st October, 1879, was Rs. 1,000, making a total of Rs. 41,64,091. These broad facts of the administration of the Corporation during the past seven years might be summarized thus:—1. A very appreciable reduction had been made in the rates amounting to about two lakhs of rupees a year. 2. There had been a steady execution of new works out of income amounting to upwards of one lakh of rupees a year. 3. There had been an increase of income from property amounting to about Rs. 50,000 a year. 4. Cemeteries had been more largely provided for. 5. Lighting had been extended. 6. A new water supply had been added. 7. A hospital of 120 beds was maintained. 8. A drainage system had been begun. 9. Pensions and gratuities had been granted to Municipal servants. 10. There had been no hitch in the Municipal accounts and no want of funds. 11. The credit of the Corporation stood high in the Indian money market, as was proved by the manner in which the last drainage loan had been taken up. 12. Means for making a sewer system a sanitary success in India had been sanctioned. 13. An improved assessment system and a system of preventing waste of the water supply were under the consideration of the executive. 14 Primary education had been promoted by regular annual liberal grants. He submitted this statement of facts for the consideration of the Corporation, and as a sufficient reply to those who condemned them without inquiry. It had been his privilege to be a member of the Town Council during the whole period of the seven years embraced in this review, and his experience of the Council entitled him to claim for them their approbation. Without a regular attendance, good business knowledge, and a zeal in the discharge of their duty, the past financial administration might not perhaps have been so satisfactory as it was to-day. He owed thanks to his colleagues in the Council for their forbearance towards him in the performance of his duty in the Council—thanks which he took that opportunity of tendering them, and he humbly conceived that they were entitled no less to the thanks of the Corporation. If he had omitted until then all allusion to the executive Municipal staff, to the Municipal Commissioners, Mr. Pedder and Mr. J. H. Grant, to Dr. T. S. Weir, Mr. R. G. Walton, Mr. C. B. Braham, Mr. H. W. Barrow, Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, and Mr. R. P. Brunton, it was because he might urge upon them in his closing sentences their claim to the highest share of credit for the Municipal progress of the last seven years. Their work, whether of progress, of reform, or of economy, would compare favourably with any former period in the history of the Municipality, and the Corporation was familiar with the efficiency and the zeal of their officers. Need he ask them to mark their appreciation of their services in the handsomest manner that they could at the conclusion of the consideration of the budget (applause).

Mr. Mathew said before they entertained the proposal of Dr. Blaney to thank himself and his colleagues. (Dr. Blaney—No, I did not ask that,)—he should like to ask with reference to the large cash balance, how they proposed to invest the money. To hoard this money seemed to him to be scarcely a wise proceeding. He observed that there was a proposal to allot Rs. 1,10,000 of the accumulation of Rs. 4,40,000 to the payment of debt charges. Now before they came to the conclusion to adopt this course——

The Chairman—I think, Mr. Mathew, you will be perfectly in order in criticising the whole of what has been said by Dr. Blaney when the matter is proposed.

Mr. Mathew—I merely wished to ask this question.

Dr. Blaney then proposed that the budget estimate of expenditure for the year 1880 for the Town Council and Corporation establishment number three, amounting to Rs. 43,663, be sanctioned by the Corporation.

Mr. Kirkham seconded the motion.

The Chairman having intimated that Mr. Mathew would be in order in making any observations he wished,

Mr. Mathew said it struck him that it would be unwise to retain so large a cash balance as proposed, more especially as they saw no reason to anticipate that the next year or two would be less satisfactory than the past few years, or that their income would be less. In fact they had very good ground for expectation that their income would increase; and taking these circumstances into consideration, he did not think it was a wise or proper policy to set aside such a large sum in view of contingencies which were not likely to arise. He would ask whether there were not some new works which might be added to the list in the budget, to which the money might be devoted.

Mr. Mehta asked whether members were at liberty to discuss the budget generally.

The Chairman said it was not for him to lay down the law, but he thought that if Mr. Mathew was of opinion that the budget might be reduced by Rs. 1,50,000 or Rs. 2,00,000, it would be open to him, when any motion came on for discussion, if he thought that certain items should be reduced, to propose an amendment to that effect. If he did not wish to reduce the expenditure, but wished to propose either an enlargement of the list of works, when the subject of new works came before the Corporation, he would be perfectly in order in suggesting some new work which he thought desirable. He, however, would advise the meeting, before consenting to any alteration of the kind, to consider the budget as a whole, so as not to disturb the balance. Their credit in the market might be high, but they could not go into the market now, because there was no motion to that effect before them.

Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta agreed with Mr. Mathew that it would be very unwise for the Corporation to keep in hand such a large cash balance as was proposed, but he differed from him as to the manner in which the sum should be disposed of. He (Mr. Pherozshaw) thought it should be devoted to the reduction of taxation, which at the present time fell very heavily upon the ratepayers of Bombay (hear, hear). He did not say they should reduce taxation to the full extent of the Rs. 4,40,000, but he thought they might take some portion of that amount for the purpose of reducing the rates. He saw in the budget that the consolidated rate, put down in the taxation proper, was expected to realise something like Rs. 9,91,100. Supposing they reduced this rate by one per cent., supposing they made the rate eight per cent. instead of nine per cent., further than which they were not allowed to go by the Municipal Act, they would reduce the amount by something like Rs. 1,10,000, which would only be about one-fourth part of the cash balance. He thought this was a practicable proposal. It was certainly time when they had a large cash balance to reduce taxation somewhat. It was with the views of bringing this matter before the Corporation at a time when it could deal with it, and not at a time when it might find itself unable to deal with it in consequence of previous votes which had been passed for expenditure, that he concluded with the amendment that they should take up the income side of the budget, instead of expenditure side as proposed by Dr. Blaney.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kirkham pointed out that if they accepted the amendment they would be departing from the mode of procedure which it had been found expedient for many successive years.

The Chairman observed that it had been customary for many years to take the expenditure side of the budget first, but there was nothing in the Act to prevent them taking the income side first. He must confess that he could not take upon himself the responsibility of saying that the income side should not be first considered. He did not think Mr. Pherozshaw was right in calling his motion an amendment. It was a motion in regard to mere procedure and it was one which he should certainly place before the meeting. He hoped if any radical steps were to be taken in connection with the expenditure side they would be taken after consultation, and if any propositions were to be made with regard to the budget, they would be so made as not to disturb the two sides of the budget.

Mr. Bomanjee said if the Chairman ruled that no general discussion ought to take place on the budget, the grand question what they should do with the four or five lakhs surplus could not be discussed anywhere. It would not come in the form of a motion anywhere.

The Chairman—Mr. Bomanjee will allow me to tell him what a learned Professor of the Elphinstone College once told me. He told me that he could prove the Bible true mathematically, and I am sure that the Rs. 4,40,000 can be discussed here.

Mr. Kemp thought it was very unfortunate that the amendment had been brought forward. From what had occurred he did not think that Mr. Pherozshaw had the slightest idea of bringing the motion forward when he entered the room, and he thought it was entirely on the spur of the moment that it had been moved. It was a motion, which, if carried, would alter what had been the procedure for the last five or six years—a mode of procedure which had been found to work without the slightest inconvenience. If the motion was carried they might find their hands tied, for they knew from experience that some exigency might occur which they could not meet, because so much had been cut out of the income of the Corporation. Mr. Pherozshaw had said that he would conclude with a motion in order to avoid informality, and he had proposed the motion they had before them. This was stated to the Corporation to be the origin of the motion, and to bring forward a motion of this kind simply on the spur of the moment, as Mr. Pherozshah had done, was a matter which ought not to be countenanced.

Mr. Pherozshaw—I must say that Mr. Kemp's statements regarding myself are unwarranted.

Mr. Kemp—Mr. Pherozshaw said in order to avoid informality he would conclude with a motion.

Mr. Shantaram said as a matter of fact he knew that this identical motion was to be proposed long before the meeting took place.

Mr. Kemp said he thought there was some want of candour on Mr. Pherozshaw's part.

Mr. Pherozshaw strongly protested against the language which had been used by Mr. Kemp. He denied that there had been any want of candour on his part in proposing the amendment. The amendment was drawn up by him before the meeting, after he had consulted with several members. It was most unfortunate that members should allow themselves such licence of speech.

Mr. Kemp—The matter is before the Corporation, and I have simply formed the idea that I am sure any gentleman would have done who heard what I did.

After a brief discussion on a point of order, Dr. Blaney observed that the mode of procedure proposed by Mr. Pherozshaw had been adopted some time ago by the Town Council, but they had to retrace their steps after they had finished part of the work; and the project was afterwards given up. He did not care what mode of procedure was adopted, but he thought it would be a pity if Mr. Pherozshaw took them into a labyrinth from which they might emerge but with difficulty.

After some further discussion Mr. Pherozshaw's motion was put to the meeting and carried, and the meeting then proceeded to the consideration of the income side of the budget.

Dr. Blaney then moved that the consolidated rate for 1880 should be fixed at nine per cent. and the budget estimate at Rs. 9,19,100.

Mr. Sayani seconded the motion.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen proposed as an amendment that the rate should be fixed at nine per cent. He remarked that the amendment was not unpremeditated, for he had been anxiously considering it ever since the budget was in his hands. He had consulted various members of the Corporation, and he had ascertained the views of independent and well-thinking people outside the Corporation, and from what he had heard he had come to the conclusion that there was a full belief that it was high time, when they found themselves with a cash balance of Rs. 6,29,000 in their hands to reduce the taxation. Fifteen and a half rupees per cent. per annum was, he conceived, a most exorbitant rate, if it were not for the fact that they had a large cash balance. For fifteen years past the city had submitted to this taxation. It was true that with the advent of that Corporation there came some reduction in taxation, but there was no reason why that reduction should stop there, and why they should not still further reduce taxation.

Mr. Kirkham—It is almost the minimum now.

Mr. Shantaram—I say it ought to be the minimum if it was possible to make it so. The law allowed them to assess eight per cent. as the minimum reached. He maintained that this was what they might safely reach. It was all very well to say that they reached the minimum when the rate was eight per cent., but it was no such thing. There were two other taxes in addition to the consolidated rate, which were no less burdens than the consolidated rate, and it was these two rates which brought the assessment up to Rs. 15½. There was, they were told, a cash balance of Rs. 6,29,000. One lakh of this had to be laid apart as a standing cash balance by law. Of the remainder it was proposed to devote about Rs. 83,000 towards new works, and Rs. 4,44,000, it was proposed, should be dribbled out during a period of five years in order to pay an anticipated demand on account of debt charges. This was a very proper thing to do—(hear, hear)—but if they allowed the payment for the fifth year to figure in the budget for that year, and devote the amount thus saved to the reduction of the consolidated rate there would be no harm whatever. As regarded the incidence of the tax, it fell upon one class of property and one class of people. It was expressly confined to householders, who were left to recoup themselves by increasing their rents. In the present depressed state of the trade he put it to the meeting whether ratepayers could recover any large rates from their tenants. It was quite as much as they could do to recover their reduced rent which they were obliged to charge. They must remember that the consolidated rate, the water rate, and the hallalcore cess were recovered from about 25,000 people, and most of these people were persons who occupied their own houses, so that the rate fell very heavily upon them. Considering all this he maintained they had never had a year so favourable for the reduction of taxation as the present.

Mr. Mehta seconded the proposition.

Sir Frank Souter moved an adjournment of the meeting. He did not do so because it was five o'clock, but because the subject which had been brought forward was a very important one, and it was very desirable that they should have time to consider the matter. There was no doubt that the subject had been carefully considered by the fortunate estate holders of Bombay, but the less fortunate who did not hold estates had had no opportunity of considering it. By an adjournment an opportunity would be given to both sides to consider the subject, and the public interest, as well as the interests of the estate holders, would be better represented at another meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

GOOD STORIES.

There is an illustration of how good stories are spoiled by not being true in Mr. Yates's new magazine *Time*. The Hon. E. H. Knatchbull Hugessen contributes, in a racy and amusing article called "My Oxford Days." The President in his time was an eccentric but eminently sagacious man, with a wonderful memory for his advanced period of life. A friend of his, a Dr. F., used to drop in from time to time and amuse the old gentleman by telling him anecdotes. Upon one occasion, when Knatchbull-Hugessen happened to be present, the Doctor told a characteristic story concerning Vernon Harcourt whilom Archbishop of York. It seems that when Bishop of Carlisle, the right reverend prelate kept a pack of hounds and, according to a not uncommon custom, the dogs had been given names commencing with the initial letter of the master's name. Upon being promoted to the archiepiscopal See, he gave up this sporting frailty, and went to pay the pack a farewell visit. On the Archbishop entering, the huntsman called several of the hounds together, thus—"Happiness" "Harbinger," &c., till presently he came to one whom he called "Charlotte." "What's that?" asked his Grace, "Harlot" I suppose you mean." "So it was your Grace; but I thought that now your Grace is an Archbishop (it would not be proper." "Ah, I see," remarked the Prelate; "we both took a C the same day." The President laughed heartily at the story, but, as soon as the narrator had left the room, he turned to a third person, and said, "Very clever man, Sir, Dr. F.—*very* clever man. That was a capital story he was telling us about the Archbishop of York; a capital story, Sir, but it *can't* be true, Sir. *He did not take the name of Harcourt until he had been twenty years Archbishop!* His name was Vernon, Sir." And sure enough Knatchbull-Hugessen, to make certain, referred to authority, and found that the Rev. E. Venables Vernon was made Bishop of Carlisle in 1791, and translated to the See of York, under the same name, in 1808. It would be interesting to know who are the authors of all the stories which, if not "too good to be true," are at least not true, however good they may be. Are they concocted by professional diner out, or by light literature men bent upon giving piquancy to a dull page? In the latest account of Daniel Defoe, in Mr. Morley's series, he is described more happily, than he has ever been described before,—as "one of Heaven's Liars" There was not much of Heaven about the author of "Robinson Crusoe" and "Moll Flanders;" but in respect of lying he may, in the understood sense, be admitted to the connexion; and the concoctors of all the good stories going about may fairly be placed in a similar category.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

"THE FLEETS OF BRITAIN."

(*The Times.*)

The tranquil confidence with which we are assured that if Russia should attack our Indian Empire the task of defence may be safely intrusted to "the fleets of Britain" is, no doubt, a proof of patriotic pride. But, without too closely inquiring how a naval demonstration in the Black Sea or the Baltic could avail to paralyze the movements of the Czar's land forces in Central Asia, it may be sufficient to point out that we cannot be sure from day to day what "the fleets of Britain" may be able to effect in a war under new conditions, or even in what direction their energies may be turned five years or ten years hence. Maritime warfare is still more Protean in its changes than the military art on land. At the time on the Crimean war, the strategy and tactics of a powerful fleet were comparatively simple. It was then deemed a matter of easy calculation to demonstrate the superiority of a navy like that of England over any possible rival. So many ships, so many guns, so many trained seamen, so much steam power, so much capacity for speed, were the various elements in the reckoning, and it was only here and there that resistance could be attempted when the balance of strength had once been struck. Yet even in those times the predominance of a great naval Power was in a great degree limited to the open seas. The operations of the allied fleets in the Euxine as well as in the Baltic showed that it was extremely difficult to make any impression upon fortified ports. More recent wars have tended to confirm this view. It is no longer clear, indeed, that superiority in the number or size of vessels or in weight of metal affords any certain assurance of success. The brilliant career of the Huascar in the waters of the South American Pacific has shaken some of the old traditions, which had survived the experiences of the American and Italian, the Franco-German and Russo-Turkish wars. But the most important innovation in naval warfare is the growing employment of torpedoes for offence and defence. The torpedo, after passing through the usual ordeal of contempt as neglect, was extolled for a while in language of equally unreasonable exaggeration. It is now being practically studied and applied, not on a small scale and in trival experiments, but as a main part of the machinery of our coast defences and of the offensive power of our ships of war. The "night attack," which has been organized and effectually carried out at Portsmouth may be expected to throw much light upon the present value and the future scope of the torpedo service. The problem which the naval and military authorities attempted to solve by a sham battle of an unprecedented kind is that substantially presented to any Power assuming the offensive in a maritime war. During the recent campaign in the East the Russians made considerable use of torpedoes, and the Turks received some damage from them; but it may be said that neither belligerent displayed the intelligence and the energy which have given the result a conclusive value. Progress, moreover, is incessant in the field of scientific improvement, and the torpedoes which were employed for the defence of Portsmouth dockyard and shipping against an imaginary foe represented the latest and most destructive type of this deadly engine. It will be remembered that the Polyphemus, now approaching completion at Chatham, is to have Whitehead torpedoes for her principal armament, but, in spite of this remarkable testimony to the merits of the new weapon as an instrument of offence, it is recognized that the chief use of torpedoes in future wars will be defensive. The sham battle at Portsmouth was intended to bring to a practical test two moot points about which there has long been a professional controversy. How far are torpedoes to be trusted for the defence of coasts and harbours against an attacking fleet with an undisputed preponderance of ships and guns? How far, also,—and this is the converse problem,—is it within the power of an attacking fleet to evade or destroy the torpedo defences and to penetrate into a harbour, dockyard, or arsenal, inflicting ruin upon the enemy? The reports of professional experts upon the results of the "night attack" will go far to determine these issues. They form, strictly speaking, only one question, which may, however, be looked at from two different points of view. It is difficult to decide which aspect of the matter is the more important for this country. No other nation in the world possesses such vast stores of public and private wealth accumulated in its harbours and dockyards; none would suffer more severely or would be more crippled for attack and defence by a daring and successful raid. Suppose England were to be engaged in war with an enemy having half-a-dozen ships like the Huascar audaciously handled, and swifter than many of our most powerful ironclads. Could we be sure that one of these dashing raiders might not do irreparable damage at Portsmouth or Pembroke, or even in the Thames or the Mersey, before our fleet would have a chance of grappling with them? The destruction of any of our great naval arsenals would probably cripple the strength of our navy on the seas, so that the loss would be moral as well as material. But if it can be shown that coasts and harbours may be successfully defended by torpedoes, our navy, as well as those of other countries, would be reduced to absolute impotence except upon the high seas. The notion of coercing Russia by the achievements of "the fleets of Britain" would in that case have to be abandoned. The experiments, however, for the sake of which the "night attack" was planned were not conclusive. Even when the umpires and their assistants have made their reports it will not be possible to reach more than approximate and probable results. We cannot be quite certain either that torpedo defences will always prove effective or that they will always succumb to a well-directed and vigorous naval assault. It will probably be found that the tests applied in the "night attack," have revealed imperfections alike in the system of attack and in that of defence. The experiment may stimulate invention anew, and open a fresh chapter of scientific advances in the art of naval war. The condition of the problem were isolated and restricted as far as possible, and the "battle," which was watched with the keenest interest by the representative of the Continental Powers and by many distinguished officers in our own army and navy missed dramatic completeness. I was remarkable, however, for the emulous enthusiasm, sometimes indeed, embarrassing to the authorities, with which the soldiers and sailors took part in the operations. The attacking force representing a fleet which was supposed to have silenced the fire of the defenders' forts and driven away their ships, consisted of the Bloodhound, the Vesuvius, and the Lightning with six launches from the Hecla and the Vernon. Its task was to force its way into the heart of the defenders' position through a narrow channel secured against the advance by torpedoes, though providing for the passage in time of need of friendly or neutral craft. The defenders, moreover, were assumed to be aided by a strong land force, so that the attempts of the assailants to break through the lines of torpedoes were made under a heavy fire of field artillery and musketry. On both sides the electric light was used to detect the movements of the enemy, and to guide the fire from the ships and from the shore. The manner in which the actual results of warfare were represented was ingenious, though not perhaps entirely satisfactory to the ardent combatants. The estimated effect of artillery and musketry fire upon gunboats, launches, and small craft must have been even less apparent than usual, when, as happened last night, owing to the serious illness of the Inspector-General at Haslar Hospital no heavy charges were actually fired at all. Still, according to the rules laid down, it seems that the immediate results, at least, of the struggle were not favourable to the attacking force. A harbour skilfully defended by torpedoes with field guns and riflemen to make the approaches dangerous, cannot, it appears, be easily entered, even by a fleet provided with all the modern appliances for clearing the way by countermines, and possessing an unquestioned superiority in heavy guns. Two of the three vessels engaged in the attack were pronounced to be disabled, and though the third was more fortunate, and effected a breach in the lines of defence, it does not seem probable that the objects of the assailants were gained or that an ironclad squadron could have passed in safety through the channel from which the obstructions had been thus removed.

MR. CHILDERS AT PONTEFRACT.

(*The Times.*)

The speech of Mr. Childers at Pontefract offers in more than one respect a welcome change from the recent utterances of leading members of the Liberal party. It is a relief to read a speech which is moderate in its tone and language, and which consists of something else than abuse of the Ministry. A speaker like Sir William Harcourt may enliven the theme; but we have now listened to the old story so often that we are beginning to be as weary of hearing the Government denounced as the Athenians were of hearing Aristides praised. Mr. Childers could not entirely avoid the topic; but it is subordinate to his main subject. It is in his selection of that subject that the chief merit of his speech consists. Instead of merely finding fault with what the Government have done in the past, he propounds a statement of what he and his friends will endeavour to do in the future. He thinks we have now reached the time when his constituents are entitled to expect more from him than criticism on the policy or acts of the Government. We are preparing for the election of another Parliament; and "I conceive it," he says, "to be our duty to place fully and frankly before the country with what policy, if recalled by you, we shall return to the House of Commons." He speaks, therefore, for others as well as for himself; his statement expresses the views he conceives to be predominant among the leading members of his party, and he has, of course, excellent opportunities for becoming acquainted with those views. He speaks, indeed, the views of the great body of the Liberal party than of any Liberal Government. He asks the electors to return a Liberal House of Commons, but he recognizes the possibility that, even if the Tory party were placed in a minority, a Liberal Administration might be unable to hold office. "There are no longer only two political parties in the State." There is the third party of the Home Rulers; and no part of Mr. Childers's speech is more satisfactory than that in which he repudiates any alliance with them. However he and his friends may sympathize with that party, there is one question upon which they cannot go with it, "and no Liberal Government could perform its mission relying on the Home Rule support." Accordingly, he starts with the declaration that "he yields to no man in determination to maintain inviolably the Union at home." It was, of course, inconceivable that a body of responsible English statesmen should act on any other principle. But the leaders of the extreme Irish party might easily delude themselves and their followers on this point, and it is very desirable at the present moment that all justification for such an illusion should be removed. If the Liberal leaders will firmly and plainly hold this language it may exercise a salutary effect even amid the present excitement of Irish feeling.

What, then, is the programme of Liberal policy as represented by Mr. Childers? He addresses himself in the first place to our foreign and Imperial affairs; and he enunciates several general principles which are, on the whole, very satisfactory. Their only weakness is that they are so general as to leave us without much information as to the manner in which they would be applied in practice. He is zealous for the permanent connexion between the United Kingdom and her colonies, and is determined to maintain our rule in India; and it is on these cardinal principles that he would base our foreign policy. Our islands should be absolutely free from foreign danger; our colonies and our commerce must be secured by our supremacy at sea and, above all, Mr. Childers would retain, at all hazards, control of our route to India. Gibraltar, Malta, and Egypt are three of the great links which bind us to that country, "and our hand on that chain should never be relaxed." We are bound to India by heavy responsibilities no less than by the interests of empire, and Mr. Childers is indignant at insinuations that the Liberal party are insensible to these responsibilities. So far, there is no practical difference between Liberals like himself and the Conservative party; but he proceeds to intimate the kind of projects he would oppose. The point of most immediate interest is that he "deprecates this modern love of annexation and enlarged empire, which, whether it be in the Mediterranean and Asia Minor, or in South Africa, or in Afghanistan, has so enormously and so unnecessarily increased our responsibilities." We may notice in passing that it is a little curious to hear the love of enlarged empire designated as "modern." Mr. Childers has been part of his life absent from England; but he can hardly have been so estranged from its history as to be under the impression that the British Empire is a part of the original institution of the universe, and that annexation was first thought of when Lord Beaconsfield came into power. It does not take us back to a period of remote antiquity, nor to a time at which the country was at the mercy of the Tories, if we recall the history of the annexation of Oude or of the Punjab. Perhaps, indeed, the intelligent foreigner must always be sensible of something humorous in the spectacle of an English statesman, whether Whig or Tory, assuring the world that a country which already possesses Canada and India and Gibraltar and Malta and Aden and Australia, and a few other little acquisitions, has no desire for further aggression and "deprecates the love of enlarged Empire." But the fact is that, as Prince Bismarck, with much simplicity, said the other day of Germany, we are "satisfied; and we are at a loss to know where this supposed love of annexation now resides among us. Nothing, for instance, could be more unreasonable than to attribute our present advance into Afghanistan to such a passion. The request we made of Shere Ali was of the most moderate kind, and we should have been far better pleased if by conceding it he had saved us the necessity of stronger measures. We asked simply for the admission of British representatives in Afghanistan. It is worth while remembering that we did not even ask for their reception in the capital. We were content to place them "elsewhere than at Kabul," and we only desired that they should be in some city where they could acquire direct knowledge respecting the progress of affairs beyond the Afghan frontier. The contention, in a word, of those who support our recent policy in the East is that it has not increased our responsibilities, but has simply recognised those which already existed and has provided for the better discharge of them. However there is one declaration on this subject in Mr. Childers's speech which may be specially welcomed: "Not," he says, "that we of the liberal party could either ignore or repudiate those responsibilities." He points to the example of Mr. Fox as an instance of a Minister carrying out when in office the policy against which he had protested in Opposition, and he gives us to understand that he and his friends would imitate the example. At the same time, they "would know how to apply" their principles to any policy they may inherit, and it will be for the country to consider whether a policy of which it approves is likely to be best carried out by those who have opposed or by those who have maintained it.

But though we might thus take issue with Mr. Childers on the application of some of his principles, it is pleasant to recognise in this language the tone of responsible statesmanship; and it may, we hope, be gathered from it that the leaders of the Liberal party disclaim the wild policy which men like Mr. Baxter and Mr. Chamberlain have recently advocated. Having thus endeavoured to conciliate the confidence of the country in respect to foreign affairs, Mr. Childers proceeds to propound a scheme of domestic legislation; and it would seem that it is on the proposals thus offered to the constituencies that he would in great measure base his appeal for the return of a liberal Parliament. This scheme also is marked by moderation, and Mr. Childers again severs himself from the advocates of extreme legislation on such subjects as land tenure. He would increase local self-government, both in the English counties and in Ireland, so far as purely local affairs are concerned, and would thus relieve the Imperial Parliament of much of its present burden. He would introduce household suffrage in the counties. He would simplify the tenure and transfer of land, would improve our financial administration, and would remedy some admitted abuses in the Church. This is, at all events, a harmless programme; and if the Liberal Leaders can persuade the country that their Radical followers will not force them to more revolutionary measures, they will do much to improve their prospects of success. But at the same time there is little that is very attractive in such proposals, and it may be doubted whether the issue of an election will greatly depend upon any desire for legislation of this kind. For the present, at all events, the attention of the country is absorbed with more urgent and exciting matters, and for a while they are likely to be predominant in political controversy.

Shipwreck.—The Atlantic King was a London built vessel, but having stranded off the coast of Ceylon some three years ago, she was purchased at auction by a Chetty for coasting purposes. She had only lately been repaired, and this seems to have been her first voyage after her repairs. Leaving Rangoon on the 22nd for Negapatam with a large cargo of rice and paddy, she encountered a cyclone on the 26th, when her masts and rigging were blown away, and the vessel sprung a leak and foundered at 11 P.M. of the 27th, in lat. 19 54 N., long. 85-32 E. The crew, consisting of thirty-two Ooriahs and a Nacoda captain, were rescued on the 30th October by the City of Canterbury at 8 P.M. in lat. 20-10 N., long. 87-48 E. We have been desired by the Master of the Atlantic King to convey both his and his crew's grateful thanks to Captain John Marr, the Master of the City of Canterbury, as also to his officers and crew, for the kindness shown to them during their stay in that vessel.—*Statesman.*

A Rajah's Entertainment.—The party given by the Rajah of Jhind at Simla on Wednesday evening in commemoration of the birth of his grandson, was a great success. Benmore was most elegantly decorated and illuminated. The Viceroy, Sir Robert Egerton, Sir Ashley Eden, and almost all Simla were present. The supper, prepared by Peliti in his best style, was laid in the theatre, the decoration of which no expense was spared. At supper the Viceroy proposed the Rajah's health in an eloquent speech, in which he alluded to the excellent services lately rendered by the Rajah's troops in Afghanistan, and congratulated him on the birth of his grandson, who he hoped would help to perpetuate the house of Jheend. The Nawab of Maler Kotla was present. Dancing was kept up till past 4 o'clock in the morning. The Viceroy's string and brass bands both played throughout the evening.—*Statesman.*

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.

There will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m., by order of the Administrator General,

2 cases of new engineering instruments, just received from England, comprising:—
3 steel chains, each measuring 66 feet, divided into 100 links, with 20 arrows.
Theodolite, Everest, six inches, complete, with tripod stand.
A box of mathematical drawing instruments, first sort and size, containing also a set of ivory scales with offset scales and curves, a protector, a parallel ruler, 24 cakes of colors and brushes.
A beam compass in box.
4 steel straight edges.
Also a spirit level grade, 14 inches with compass and complete, with tripod stand and a set of staves.
Horizontal ivory and boxwood scales with offsets.
Computing scale in wooden case.
Railway curve box, copying machine, levelling field books, &c.
The property of the late George Taylor, Esq., C.E.
Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
210 Bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
3 Cases white mulls.
10 „ „ shirtings.
5 „ „ ground prints.
1 three-light hanging argand lustre by Tucker and Son.
1 six ditto ditto ditto ditto.
A mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Son.
5 green painted wrought iron double door fire proof safes, by Thomas Withers 24, 27, and 30 inches.
2 cases satin damask.
1 do. carpets.
On account and at the risk of Kadurbhoy Momunjee—
5 Casks rice bowls, ex s. s. "Coromandel."
2 Bundles round sheet iron, ex s. s. "Europa."
5 Kegs nails, ex s. s. "Menzaleh."
On account and at the risk of Goculdass Sewjee and [Pragjee Poonja.
V B 633/52 } 5 cases T Red Prints.
T C 592/606 }

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Noor Mahomed Abdool Rahman—
102 Second class teak squares.
24 First class do. do.
And at the Mazagon Darookhana on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Abdool Rhaman Dada.
About 4,500 pieces of teak boards and scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AND CHAWL AT PARELL, CLOSE TO THE LALL BAUG.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd day of November 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned Inam Land and Chawl erected thereon, viz:—

All that piece of Inam land or ground containing 1,732 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Parell, with the messuages or tenements and buildings containing 16 compartments thereon erected, assessed under No 31 in the books of the Municipality, fronting the Parell Road, leading to Parell Government House, and bounded on the north by Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary, on the east by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit (known as Lall Baug), on the south by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on the west by the Parell Road leading to Parell Government House, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of numerous persons as tenants, and are now occupied by Mherwanjee Manockjee Coachman and several others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

A few barrels Belfast ham, just received per steamer "Columbia."

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th November 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood richly carved F. P. household furniture (made to order) best electro-plated crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., an English-built 4 seated open carriage, an English-built glass fronted miniature brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting bay Australian horses, a fast-trotting chesnut Cape horse, sets of single and double harness (if not previously disposed of by private sale), large pier glasses in gilt frames, English brass bedsteads, rich table ornament, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of John Macpherson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable rosewood and teakwood Madras pattern household furniture by Deschamps, also the best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a firstrate full-sized slate billiard table with lamps, cues, &c., by "John Bennett & Co., the property of Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, and if not previously disposed of by private sale, a four-seated landau, and a small Stanhope phaeton, two pairs of Bay Australian horses and one half-bred English mare, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6.30 a m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, at 1 p. m., Messrs, BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood French polished richly carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large japanese vases, large pier glasses, parian and bronze figures, large fish pond with fish, 1 English-built serviceable strong mail phaeton convertible into Waggonette, by Kesterton, (if not previously disposed of by private sale) a collection of rare English, Japanese and China birds, monkeys, stag, deer, &c., first rate pictures, rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. A. Glazebrook, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6 a. m. on the same day.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.

On TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a very valuable library of choice and rare books, consisting of over 3,000 volumes. The sale will take place in the upper saloons of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Catalogues will be published and due intimation will be given when the books are on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Berthons' patent collapsible life boat, weight 50 lbs., length 7 ft., breadth 3½ ft., useful for fishing and shooting excursions.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 1 p, m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 99, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome English mahogany household furniture, best electroplated ware by Elkington, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned solid mahogany Boudon Grand 7 Octave piano [brass band] by Collard and Collard (made expressly to order) a first rate full-sized slate billiard table with cues, balls, lamps, &c, by "BENNETT," a mahogany telescope dining table, a mahogany side board, with glass mirror, an elegant single-seated brougham by Laurie and Marner, in excellent order, the property of C. J. Groom, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th November 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE AT GOONA, CENTRAL INDIA.
(OWNER ON SERVICE.)

T. B. BAY WALER GELDING, 16 Hands, rising 8, believed to be perfectly sound, fine Fencer, quiet on Parade, up to weight, good after Pig. Price Rs. 1,000. Ch. S. B. Mare, 15-0½, believed to be sound, good paces, fine Fencer, up to weight. Price Rs. 600.

Apply to
Lieut. CHAMBERLAIN, C. I. Horse,
Head Quarters Camp, Kabul.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHEREAS it has been brought to the Notice of the Company that the pure transparent block Ice manufactured by the Company is supplied to Steamers and Vessels in the Harbour as American Ice at an anna a pound, Notice is hereby given to Owners, Agents and Captains of Vessels that this Company's ICE can be PROCURED through Dubashes in any quantity at the rate of

HALF AN ANNA A POUND.

A stock of Ice is always kept on hand, and large Orders to the extent of several tons can be executed and the Ice delivered at any of the Bunders free of charge within two hours after the receipt of the Order.

The Ice is frozen in solid transparent blocks, ten inches thick, and weighing 5 cwt each. These blocks can be divided on the premises into smaller sizes to meet the convenience of customers.

Applicants for large quantities are recommended to apply to the Manager at the Company's Factory, Mody Bay.

Ice is also sold at the following depôts:—Crawford Market, Pydhonee and Byculla.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
PARIS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS for Morning Dresses, Walking and Badminton Costumes, Visiting, Afternoon Dinner and Evening Dresses, executed in the
LATEST FRENCH FASHION
BY
EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN
DRESS-MAKERS.

MOURNING OUTFITS completed at the shortest notice.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX
At all Prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Orders for Hats and Bonnets to suit all Dresses.

TERAI HATS and TRAVELLING HATS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
SILK MERCERS, LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c., &c, &c.
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Dollars 1,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1878.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH DOG-CART, by Bennett of Ipswich, with Brinsmead patent, in capital order, price Rs. 500.
Just landed ex S. S. "Nepaul," a Sociable Barouche, built by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury, price Rs. 2,000.
Information regarding the sale or purchase of Carriages and Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their establishment in Girgaum.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

STIRLING & CO.,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BANKING & GENERAL AGENTS, AGENTS FOR
Messrs. HORSLEY, PALMER, STIRLING & CO.,
OF GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON,
and for the Ginger Ale of
Messrs. CANTRELL AND COCHRANE,
OF DUBLIN AND BELFAST.
2, DEAN LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE COMPANY'S BOOKS CLOSE for the year on 15th November first, and all Policies effected on the Participating Scheme before that date will rank for TWO YEARS' BONUS at the DIVISION OF PROFITS to be made in 1880.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.
12, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—MR. JAMES McDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. McDONALD, }
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS SMEATON, }
Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
French Master—SIGNOR PEDRAZA.
R. JEFFREY, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }
Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, January, 1879.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
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THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.
Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.
Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.
RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

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J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878 This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.
Every kind of Insurance business transacted.
Full particulars given on application to the AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.
MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

For Sale at this Office.
BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
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ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P. M.

INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums great variety always in stock.
August 1st, 1875. 10 Rampart Row.

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MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, FELT HATS.

THORPE AND COMPANY
Have received a large supply in all the leading shapes, WARRANTED not to change Colours.

GENTS' FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Black Round Hard, Low Crown, New Shape	7	8
Black Round Low Crown	8	8
Black Soft Round Crown	8	8
Black Hard, Round Crown, Wide Brim	8	8
Black Hard, Square Crown, Wide Brim	8	8
Drab Soft, Low Round Crown	8	8
Drab Hard, Low Round Crown	8	8
Black Silk Dress Hats	13	8
Drab Naples Felt	10	0

TWEED TRAVELLING HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Deer Stalker	4	0
Deer Stalker, with Ear Flaps	4	0
Soft French, Low Round Crown	5	0
Soft Tweed, Medium Crown and Brim	4	8
Real Sealskin Turbans	13	8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats	13	8
A variety of Pith and Sun Hats from	4	0

LADIES' FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Black Round Crown, Narrow Brim	8	8
Drab Round Crown, Soft	8	8
Drab Terai Hats	13	8
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Our New Catalogue Free on application.

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CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
(ENGRAVERS.)
BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street,
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BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal-face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

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LADIES'
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.
ALBERTS.
NECKLETS.
BRACELETS.
BROOCHES.
EAR-RINGS.
EAR DROPS.
WEDDING RINGS.
KEEPERS.
CROSSES.
RIBBON SLIDES.

GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD ALBERTS.
STUDS.
SLEEVE LINKS.
SOLITAIRES.
SIGNET RINGS.
SCARF RINGS.
LOCKETS.
CHARMS & SEALS.
SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
SWIVELS.
GOLD KEYS.

A Large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls, Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazillian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Aluminium Frames.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewellery undertaken and executed by skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

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USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH OAK WORK, *with Electro-Plated or Silver Mounts, on view suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.*

SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS,
Rs. 100.
TANKARDS AND GOBLETS,
Rs. 63, 53, 35, 24.

PUNCH BOWLS,
Rs. 80.
BISCUIT BOXES,
Rs. 42 and 29.

CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS,
Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.
BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES,
Rs. 37, 22 and 20.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Rs. 38.
SALT CELLARS,
In case of 4 or 6,
Rs. 31, 33, 44.
WITH SILVER MOUNTS,
Rs. 90 and 135.
EGG STANDS.
With 6 Cups and Spoons,
Rs. 60.

MARMALADE DISHES,
Rs. 26 and 20.
LOVING CUPS,
Three handles,
Rs. 57.
TOAST RACKS,
Rs. 20.
CASK ON STAND,
With Tap and Measure for Wine or Spirits,
Rs. 53.

SPIRIT CARRIAGE,
ON WHEELS WITH BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED DECANTER AND TWO TUMBLERS AND PLACE FOR TWO SODAWATER BOTTLES,
Rs. 77.
ICE PAILS.
Rs. 35 and 20.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY.
8th Oct., 1879. Rampart Row.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

HOTELS.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to announce to the European Gentry of Bombay and the fussil, that he is now prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, VISITORS, and FAMILIES at the above Hotel on the most reasonable terms. The premises are those formerly known as "CUMBALLA HOUSE," and are most delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay. They command a fine view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly sea-breezes.

Being also situated in a comparatively retired and quiet spot, this Hotel possesses all the advantages of a private residence, without the inconvenience of keeping up a large private establishment, and is in other respects admirably suited for families, and for residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and others, who entertain a repugnance to Hotel life in the sense in which that term is generally understood and applied in Bombay. A Sitting-Room, and Bath-Room, &c. are attached to each Bed-Room, which for cleanliness, convenience, and comfort leave nothing to be desired. A first class Table is provided; the Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate neighbourhood of the premises.

Boarders and others staying at this Hotel have the additional advantage of being able to reach the Fort without passing through the Native town, while the distance is only about the same as from Byculla.

BARODA
CAMP HOTEL.

WITH the view to rendering every comfort to Visitors to Baroda during the great FESTIVITIES IN DECEMBER, the above Hotel is temporarily established under skilled European Management.

PLEASE NOTE.

RESERVED accommodation can be secured to meet the requirements of all who may wish to visit the Hotel, for which purpose it is particularly requested that previous notice should be given to, and arrangements made at, the Bombay Agency of the Undersigned, in order to give the Manager due notice to provide the same.

For further particulars and to secure accommodation in time, please apply early to

W. J. ESSAI,
Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. Hhd.	Rs.	170
St. Emilion do. do. do.	„	220
St. Julien do. do. do.	„	275
Medoc per dozen quarts	„	10
St. Julien do.	„	15
Margaux do.	„	28
BRANDY IN CASES.		
Cognac Vieux per dozen	Rs.	18
Cognac Champagne do.	„	20

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co.,
Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

BASS'S "BULL DOG" ALE.
BOTTLED BY ROBERT PORTER & CO.

THIS well-known Ale is specially selected from Bass & Co.'s well matured Brewings, and is from its five tonic properties, delicate flavour, and refreshing effect, specially suitable to hot climates.
Apply to
EWART, LATHAM & CO.
Agents, 3, Church Lane.
Bombay, 30th October 1879.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts ...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 0 „ „ 7 doz.
Hogsheads... „ 60 0 per hhd.
Kilderkins.. „ 28 0 per kild.
Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

COURVOISIER'S COGNAC.

WE have RECEIVED SUPPLIES of this well known BRAND and shall continue to do so.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Prices, one diamond ......qts.	27	0	29	0
Prices, two diamonds ...... „	29		31	8
Prices, three diamonds ...... „	32	0	35	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
May 1879.

SCHNAPPS.
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ANTI-RHEUMATIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India. We advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. The Price, duty paid, is as follows:—
CASH Rs. 18; CREDIT Rs. 18-8 per doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 40 0	Rs. 42 0
Heidsieck and Co.'s Dry Monopole	„ 56 0	„ 58 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Liebfraumilch	„ 23 0	...
Steinwein	„ 23 0	...
Hochheimer	„ 28 0	...
Ruedesheimer	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Marcobrunner	„ 32 0	„ 35 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 38 0	...
BRANDY.		
Boulestin & Co.'s * Cognac	Rs. 20 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * „	„ 22 0	..
Fromy and Rogée's *** „	„ 30 0	..
CLARETS. From H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 18 0	„ 20 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Do. Lafitte	„ 25 0	..
BEER.		
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 0	
Norway Pale Ale	„ 5 0	
Kreuznacher Export Beer	„ 6 8	
GERMAN SAUSAGES.		
Blutwurst	Rs. 13 8	per doz. tins.
Leberwurst	„ 15 0	„
Gebratene Sauischer	„ 19 8	„
Finest German Asparagus	„ 24 0	„

JUST RECEIVED a small consignment of Dr. A. F. DENNLER'S celebrated SWISS BITTERS from Alpine plants recommended by Medical Faculty against Indigestion and sufferings from Intermittent Fever.
Rs. 30 per case of 1 dozen Quarts.
„ 33 „ „ 2 „ Pints.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.
Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd October 1879.

NOTICES.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. J. M. and V. S. DE SOUZA beg to inform the Public that they have taken MR. J. B. FORSTER (being the only practical English Baker in Bombay) into partnership with them in their Bakery business, and can therefore supply better Bread, Pastry, Biscuits, Cakes, &c., than can be obtained elsewhere.
All orders will be promptly attended to, having branches, at 40, Portuguese Street, opposite Northbrook Gardens, the Crawford Markets, and Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF NORWICH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1797. CAPITAL, £1,100,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Society, and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE on Mills, Warehouses, Shops, Cotton Press s, Cotton on the Bunders, Ships in Harbour, &c., &c., at favourable rates.
Losses settled promptly and with liberality without reference to Head Office.
For particulars apply at our Office.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
*** A return of 15 per cent. is allowed on all Policies.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1865. CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

WE are also AGENTS to this Company and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS as above.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
*** A return of 15 per cent. is now allowed on all Fire Policies.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Also,
WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOW READY.

A COLLECTION OF
LEGISLATIVE ACTS:
USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.
Full cloth, 8vo. Demy, 400 pp.
PRICE—Rs. 5; INTERLEAVED, Rs. 6-8
Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING:
Sea Customs Act 1878—With Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.
Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.
The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.
The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification, made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.
The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.
The Salt Act, 1877.
The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor General in Council since passing the Act.
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(Madras Athenæum.)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety to the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit, in those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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